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18 March 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Paul Bernetel Reviews Year of Failures (Paul Bernetel; AFRICA, Dec 84).....	1
--	---

ANGOLA

Briefs	
Soviet Monitoring	4
French Envoy	4
UNITA Members Surrender	4
Angolans Return	4
GDR Food Aid	4

BOTSWANA

FRG's Capital, Technical Assistance Discussed (BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS, 4 Feb 85).....	5
Government Warns Employers Against Negative Attitude Toward Unions (BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS, 22 Jan 85).....	6
Government Statement Says Bophuthatswana Threatened To Invade (BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS, 5 Feb 85).....	9
FAP Loans Available for Land Irrigation (Linda Pfothenauer; BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS, 28 Jan 85).....	10
Farmers Advised To Vaccinate Livestock (Moagi Lefenya; BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS, 4 Feb 85).....	11
Morupule Power Station Ready in 1986 (Daphne Moalosi; BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS, 10 Jan 85).....	12
Soda Ash Mining To Start (Molefe Mmamapilo; BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS, 28 Jan 85).....	14

Briefs

German Aid for Rural Programs	16
BDC Takes Over Farmland	16
Drought Relief Program Suspension	17
Employment Bureau Closed	17
Hungarians Held	17
Rail Project	17

ETHIOPIA

S&T Commission Signs Accord With Sweden (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 19 Jan 85).....	18
---	----

Assab Port Undergoes Rapid Modernization (Kifle Djote; THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 27 Jan 85).....	19
---	----

Effort To Increase Livestock Exports Reported (Melese Telahoun; THE ETHIOPIAN Herald, 31 Jan 85).....	21
--	----

Nekempte-Bure Road Construction Agreement Signed (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 2 Feb 85).....	23
---	----

Institute To Train More Lab Technicians (Makonnen Haile; THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 3 Feb 85).....	24
--	----

Briefs

Mining Engineering Association	26
Gamo Goffa Development	26
Army Development Role	26

GUINEA

Key Figures in Cabinet Reshuffle (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 30 Jan 85).....	27
---	----

IVORY COAST

Joint Military Exercises With France (AFRICAN DEFENCE, Jan 85).....	28
--	----

LESOTHO

Briefs

UK Wins Final Airport Contract	29
--------------------------------	----

MALAWI

Briefs

Uranium Deposits Discovered	30
RSA Students Visit Forests	30
Telecommunications Loan Agreement	30

MOZAMBIQUE

Nation's Deteriorating Security Situation Worries South Africa (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 30 Jan 85).....	31
RENAMO Reportedly Survives Without Help From Outside (Gary Dixon; SUNDAY TIMES, 3 Feb 85).....	38
Casualty Figures of Prolonged Civil War (David Thomas; THE SUNDAY STAR, 27 Jan 85).....	40
Move To Protect Foreign Aid Workers (THE STAR, 2 Feb 85).....	43
Living Conditions in Maputo Described (Jacques de Vos Malan; THE SUNDAY STAR, 3 Feb 85).....	44

NAMIBIA

Controversy Over White Businessmen's Right To Invest in Townships (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 18, 25 Jan 85).....	47
White Businessmen Told 'Keep Out' 'White Money Power' Defended	
Briefs	
Registration Campaign Results	51

NIGER

Portion of Public Sector May Be 'Privatized' (FRATERNITE-MATIN, 29 Nov 84).....	52
Mines Minister on 'Gold Rush' (Sani Koutoubi Interview; SAHEL DIMANCHE, 25 Jan 85).....	54
Briefs	
French Seed-Corn for Niger	58
FRG Emergency Aid	58
Chinese Medical Aid	58

NIGERIA

Lake Chad Basin Drying Up (NEW NIGERIAN, 16 Jan 85).....	59
Alleged 15-Million Naira Fraud in Abuja (Mike Reis; NEW NIGERIAN, 16 Jan 85).....	60
Food, Drug Laws Still in Draft Form After 10 Years (Tajudeen Yusuff; NEW NIGERIAN, 9 Jan 85).....	61
Banks Urged To Lend 40 Percent of Deposits in Rural Branches (NEW NIGERIAN, 16 Jan 85).....	62

Use of Word Indigene Causes Disharmony (Andrew Orolua; NEW NIGERIAN, 18 Jan 85).....	63
---	----

SEYCHELLES

Marketing Board To Control Imports, Exports (SEYCHELLES NATION, 1 Feb 85).....	64
State Farms, Co-ops To Expand at Expense of Private Farms (SEYCHELLES NATION, 24 Jan 85).....	66
Financing, Improvements of Port Facilities Discussed (SEYCHELLES NATION, 21 Jan 85).....	68
New Security Guard Force Established (SEYCHELLES NATION, 31 Jan 85).....	70

SOUTH AFRICA

Concern About Nation's Role in Implementing N'komati Expressed (Michael Spicer; SUNDAY EXPRESS, 20 Jan 85).....	72
Tambo on ANC Conference Plans, Call for Pretoria-ANC Talks (Oliver Tambo Interview; THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 26 Jan 85).....	74
Chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten Comments on Botha's Statements (Nthato Motlana Interview; THE STAR, 2 Feb 85).....	77
Effects of Restriction Laws on Two ANC Leaders (Sheryl Raine; THE STAR, 9 Feb 85).....	79
Key Issues in Ciskei Discussed (Gary van Staden; THE STAR, 9 Feb 85).....	81
Viljoen's Development in Politics Seen Worthy of Observation (James McClurg; SUNDAY EXPRESS, 10 Feb 85).....	83
No Conscious Racial Bias Among Judicial Officers Says Judge (Thelma Tuch; RAND DAILY MAIL, 19 Jan 85).....	86
Stronger Courts Needed To Enforce Democracy (THE STAR, 24 Jan 85).....	88
Large Third World Sector in Nation's Economy Causes Concern (Elizabeth Dostal; SUNDAY EXPRESS, 10 Feb 85).....	91
Port Elizabeth Possible Site of Taiwanese Industrial Park (EVENING POST, 28 Jan 85).....	94
Taipei Businessmen To Visit, by Trevor Bisseker Taipei Business Interest Welcomed, by John Clark	

Plight of Hungry Blacks in Port Elizabeth (Bessie Bouwer; WEEKEND POST, 2 Feb 85).....	98
Economic Crisis Hits Port Elizabeth (Allan Soule; SUNDAY TIMES, 10 Feb 85).....	103
Controversy Over Port Elizabeth's Economic Difficulties (THE CITIZEN, 15 Feb 85).....	105
Government Decentralization Scheme Decentralization Scheme Criticized	
Country's Newspaper Industry in Crisis, Faces Uncertain Future (Gary van Staden; THE STAR, 9 Feb 85).....	107
Machakaneng Farm Owners To Be Forced to Bophuthatswana (Jo-Anne Collinge; THE STAR, 29 Jan 85).....	117
Colored Community Faces Kat River Removal (WEEKEND POST, 19 Jan 85).....	118
Millions Spent on Housing for Colored, Indian MPs (DAILY DISPATCH, 26 Jan 85).....	122
Buying Houses Now Easier for Blacks (Sophie Tema; RAND DAILY MAIL, 1 Feb 85).....	123
SABC Plans Education Service for Blacks (J Manuel Correia; RAND DAILY MAIL, 1 Feb 85).....	124
GKSA Policy Changes To Give Blacks Equal Say (THE STAR, 31 Jan 85).....	125
Claim of Black Lawyers Experiencing Difficulties Denied (SOWETAN, 7 Feb 85).....	127
New Government Scheme To Train Blacks (Ali Mphaki; SOWETAN, 8 Feb 85).....	128
Survey of Afrikaans Press Shows Recent Liberalization Trend (James McClurg; SUNDAY EXPRESS, 27 Jan 85).....	129
Warning on New Township Police (THE STAR, 28 Jan 85).....	131
Record for Detentions High in 1984 (Joe Openshaw; THE STAR, 29 Jan 85).....	133
New, Improved Housing Scheme for Alexandra Township (Anton Harber; RAND DAILY MAIL, 30 Jan 85).....	135

Mgwali Residents Fear Removal (Kin Bentley; EVENING POST, 5 Feb 85).....	139
Government Moves to Equal But Separate Education (RAND DAILY MAIL, 8 Feb 85).....	141
Vaal Body Formed To Give Aid to Residents (SOWETAN, 11 Feb 85).....	142
Anti-Sasol Action Looms (Joshua Raboroko; SOWETAN, 12 Feb 85).....	143
Siemens Workers Stage Work Stoppage (Joshua Raboroko; SOWETAN, 13 Feb 85).....	144
Union Considering Legal Action Against Rand Mines (Joshua Raboroko; SOWETAN, 13 Feb 85).....	145
Ekangala Township To Join Kwandebele Homeland (SOWETAN, 13 Feb 85).....	146
Mine Workers Down Tools at Rietspruit (Joshua Raboroko; SOWETAN, 14 Feb 85).....	147
Shackleton Aircraft Withdrawn From Service (AFRICAN DEFENCE, No 53, Jan 85).....	148
Country May Be Forced To Build Own Jet Fighters (THE STAR, 26 Jan 85).....	149
Settlers Swell SADF Ranks (EVENING POST, 30 Jan 85).....	150
Briefs	
Battery Plant	151
Cessna Crash at Swartkop	151
Aviation Exhibition	151
New Shooting Range	151
Nuclear Dumping Opposed	151
Bishops' Report	151
Special Force	152
Work on New Township	152
DWP Still Intact	152
Strike Averted at OK Bazaars	152
Leasehold Rights	152
PAC in Nigeria	153
Buthlezi Criticized	153
Strike at Pilkington	153
Eight Hundred Change Races	154

SWAZILAND

Briefs	
Pamphlets Urge Defiance	155

ZAIRE

European Funding for Copper Mining, Energy, Infrastructure (W An; FRANKFURT ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT, 31 Dec 84).....	156
Chinese Agreement for Joint Trade, Economic Commission (ELIMA, 17 Dec 84).....	159
Agreement Reinforcing Chinese Cooperation Signed (Editorial; ELIMA, 18 Dec 84).....	161
Briefs	
North Korean Press Praise	163

ZIMBABWE

Land Reform Project in Midlands To Cost \$850,000 (THE CHRONICLE, 1 Feb 85).....	164
Good Conditions in Mozambican Refugee Camp (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 3 Feb 85).....	165
Planned Development in Matabeleland South Areas (THE SUNDAY NEWS, 3 Feb 85).....	167
Communal Farmers Adopting Modern Techniques (THE SUNDAY NEWS, 3 Feb 85).....	169
Muzorewa's Efforts To Increase UANC's Representation (Brendan Seery, THE STAR, 8 Feb 85).....	170
Praise for New Army Image (THE SUNDAY NEWS, 3 Feb 85).....	172

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PAUL BERNETEL REVIEWS YEAR OF FAILURES

Dakar AFRICA in French Dec 84 pp 18-19

[Article by Paul Bernetel: "Chad-OAU: A Year of Failures"]

[Text] For Africa 1984 is ending as it began, in chaos. Disorder and confusion reign. Frustration as well. And even sadder to say, all of it is tainted with derision.

The Franco-African summit in Bujumbura is, therefore, taking place at a particularly difficult moment. And the annual meeting of the leaders of the French-speaking nations with the French chief of state is affected by all of this.

Of course, with the help of good will and diplomacy, they will each avoid pounding on the table. But what reservations, and what questions about France's African policy. What suspicions, what bitterness within the French-speaking club.

A year after Vittell, disenchantment is general.

--In Chad, the departure of the Libyan army, confirmed by Paris, is cancelled several days later.

Qadhdhafi does his utmost with appeasing speeches, but they are not followed up by actions. That is no surprise to the Africans. But we wonder why their experiences with the Libyan colonel and their warnings have been taken so lightly by their French partner.

In fact, President Mitterrand is the first victim of his own strategy. A strategy on which I have expressed the most explicit reservations since September 1983, in this very forum. And that is explained by the obsessive fear the French Socialists have of being implicated in a military adventure. The Manta operation, that some in Africa hailed as a success, carried within itself the seeds of failure.

The spectacular dispatching of a military force of which it was stated in advance that it would not be used could have had no other result. Qadhdhafi understood that. Since his ambition was to annex the northern Chad, he did just that, under the protection of the French army.

Why would he leave now when his violation of the Tripoli accord is causing no reaction in Paris, even as these lines are being written? Deprived of the threat of military intervention, France has no other weapon than diplomatic pressure. Whence the increasingly desperate attempts of the French government, yesterday in Ifrane, then in Crete, even more recently in Damascus, to convince the Libyan colonel to make a move. An attempt that has remained vain to date, and that it is difficult to see how, without military pressure, it could produce the slightest result.

The cost to the credibility of French policy in Africa of this refusal to analyze the Qadhdhafi phenomenon correctly and simply is obvious. The friends of Mitterrand often invoke the anti-colonial realism of General DeGaulle. But they forget that in Algeria specifically (we deplore it, but it is a fact), DeGaulle did not negotiate from a position of weakness. The Evian accords were signed because, defeated politically, France was winning the Algerian war militarily. In Chad, although under aggravating circumstances it is the aggressor, Libya has been saved by the Tripoli accord. And its aggression has not been sanctioned by a military defeat.

The defense agreements between France and its African partners seem today to be a contract whose application is restrictive and risky.

It would have been less costly for everyone to give Hissein Habre the air cover he asked for in June 1983. The Manta operation would have been spared and the present confusion avoided.

If the Chad affair is provoking a stir in Franco-African relations, what can be said, now at the end of 1984, of the climate of suspicion reigning among French-speaking Africans after the last OAU summit?

The 1 year renewal of the Nigerian Peter Onu at the head of the Secretariat General of the Organization [OAU] will not be without consequences.

How did countries related by history, language, currency and natural relationships let themselves be trapped in this way? How has the unwritten rule of assigning the Addis-Ababa job to a French speaker been lightly ignored for 2 years with the complicity of the French speakers themselves? Cultural heritage? Maybe. In any case, the English-speaking Africans, like their Anglo-Saxon friends, are not bothered by considerations regarding their ideologies when their existence as a cultural entity within a continent is involved. After six votes and withdrawal of the Malian candidacy, the Gabonese candidate was alone in the race. He lacked two votes to reach the required quota of two-thirds. But, as was the case with Edem Kodjo in Khartoum in 1978, he could have been elected by acclamation.

Julius Nyerere, who has great qualities along with some faults, among them an ardent cultural chauvinism and a strong repulsion for French speakers, feelings that are now new, manipulated the summit so that would not be the case. Paralyzed by ideological rivalries, the French speakers were unable to form a block to foil the manoeuvre. So they bear a heavy responsibility. The failure of Paul Okumba is not the failure of the Gabonese candidacy but the failure of all the French speakers. He lacked two votes. Two votes that were his in advance. Morocco, a "friend" of Gabon, withdrew because of the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic]. It could have announced that prior to the summit and withdraw after the meeting. But what about Zaire? A proponent of a black African OAU several months ago, General Mobutu's country succeeded in taking the risk of depriving a French-speaking nation, a friend and even a neighbor, of a significant electoral victory in order to show solidarity with a country from the Maghreb. And on a question, the Sahara, that has nothing to do with the stated purpose of creating a black African block.

Who will understand?

In fact, the OAU did not vote to select a secretary general. It let itself be manipulated by those who wanted to thank Nigeria for having recognized the SDAR in extremis--and that is no accident. The responsibility of the French speakers and of their respective friends in the Maghreb is heavy. During this period of difficulty, drought, famine when, more than ever, African must speak with a single voice, the OAU has decided to keep in place a temporary, and therefore ineffective, leadership. How, under these conditions, could the French-speaking Africans at Bujumbura convince France to be more attentive to their preoccupations about the Chad problem?

Mitterrand, a man of refined education and a brilliant dialectician, has all the intellectual qualities to disarm any ill-tempered impulse with logic and words. Yet, deep inside, he must certainly want to say to his interlocutors: Put your own house in order first.

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CSO: 3419/230

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

SOVIET MONITORING--There have been reports of Soviet aircraft with sophisticated equipment using Angolan airspace to monitor communications in southern Africa. Cuban military leaders reportedly are aware of these monitoring activities; about 1,000 Soviet military advisers are in Angola, apart from the approximately 30,000 Cuban troops. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 17]

FRENCH ENVOY--Paris has named M. Jacques Gasseau as the new French Ambassador to Luanda. M. Gasseau has served as Ambassador in Kuala Lumpur, Lusaka and Gaborone. He is 62. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 17]

UNITA MEMBERS SURRENDER--About 56 men who with the material support of South Africa have launched destabilisation actions in the country, surrendered with their weapons to authorities in Cunene Province, together with 308 civilians who have faced many hardships in the bush. The rebels were armed with AKM, G-3 FN and SKS weapons. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 17]

ANGOLANS RETURN--About 20,000 Angolans have returned to their country in the framework of the national reconstruction but the unification of the country is still posing problems because of the presence of armed bandits operating in the bush and along the Benguela railway. The action of these bandits hinders the circulations of persons and goods in parts of the country and between Angola and Zaire. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 18]

GDR FOOD AID--Angola will receive about 2,000 tons of foodstuffs from the GDR as well as blankets and other articles. Accordingly, two import contracts and an agreement of intention were signed at the Luanda international trade fair in November by the two countries' import enterprises. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 18]

CSO: 3400/613

BOTSWANA

FRG'S CAPITAL, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DISCUSSED

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 4 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Gaborone, January 30--The Federal Republic of Germany has given Botswana P139,481,000 in the form of capital and technical assistance since the two countries established diplomatic relationship in 1969.

This emerged in an interview with the Deputy German Ambassador to Botswana Mr Helmut Geese here today.

Dividing this figure into the two categories, Mr Geese said that P106,900,000 was spent on capital assistance "on soft loan basis." The remaining P32,581,000 was spent on technical assistance.

He named a number of projects under which his country assisted. Among those projects are the rural water supply for Serowe, Mahalapye, Palapye and Tonota in the Central District.

Mr Helmut also said that his country provided road engineers for the improvement of rural roads.

Assistance has also been provided for the development of the Morupule Power Station at Palapye and Germany has in addition assisted to establish an Automotive Trade Training school, the Industrial Training and Trade Testing school which are Botswana's new coming projects.

Mr Geese's interview was a prelude to the visit to Botswana of 13-man delegation from Federal Republic of Germany on Tuesday.

Furthermore, two German experts have been attached to the Government's new agricultural project at Malapo near Maun in the North West District.

Mr Geese said, his country has also granted tons of maize and flour to Botswana for drought.

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18 March 1985

BOTSWANA

GOVERNMENT WARNS EMPLOYERS AGAINST NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD UNIONS

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] Gaborone--The Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Mr Utlwang Matlhabaphiri, has issued a strong warning to some company managements against what he called their negative and disastrous attitude towards trade unions.

Mr Matlhabaphiri who is the former general secretary and chairman of the Botswana Federation of Trade Unions, was opening a conference of the Botswana Diamond Sorters-Valuators Union at the BFTU headquarters Saturday morning.

He said some managements did not believe in trade unions at all. He said such managements believed in the destruction of such organisations. He requested the managements to refrain from down playing the union.

Mr Matlhabaphiri quoted a section of the Botswana Constitution which says, "except with his own consent, no person shall be hindered in the enjoyment of his freedom of assembly and association, that is to say, his right to form or belong to trade unions or other associations for the protection of his interests."

Mr Matlhabaphiri disclosed that it had sometimes happened that some people were deprived of their rightful promotions because of their participation in trade unions, hence a lot of people turn to very scared of participating in a trade union.

He added: "Let there be no victimisation. Government will always support the management that gives the union full participation."

On the Employment Act of 1982 and the Trade Unions and Employers Organisation Act, 1983, he said it had been alleged at some of the BFTU forums that this had promulgated very oppressive labour laws.

The Minister said he had always been interested to see such allegations being substantiated by showing sections in the law which oppress workers. He reminded the delegates that Government did not just bring bills to Parliament without consultation. He said trade unions were adequately

consulted and the drafts went to the Labour Advisory Board which had representatives of trade unions.

The Minister said therefore, that in the final analysis if the laws are oppressive then all parties were to blame, that is the Government, employers and unions.

Mr Matlhabaphiri commented on a few sections of the Employment Act. He clarified that the "just cause" provision, which gives either party to the contract the right to protest against termination of a contract of service, explained the principles of first-in-last-out. He said it made a provision of taking into account the need for the efficient operation of the undertaking, ability, experience, skill and occupational qualifications of each employee.

He said section 28 dealt with the entitlement of severance benefit in place of gratuity or pension after working for at least five years. He said even though certain provisions of this act will not apply to domestic and agricultural employees, some like paid leave and minimum wage will apply to domestic servants for the first time.

Mr Matlhabaphiri said generally, the act was seen as a milestone in labour development in this country. On the Trade Union Act, he referred to BFTU Action Programme of 1981/82 and said section 61 of the act which defines a member of management was in response to paragraph 1 on page 11 of this programme. He reminded the delegates that section 21 and 22 of the act was in response to the BFTU recommendation at paragraph 3 on page 11.

Mr Matlhabaphiri said he was drawing from documentation to show the BFTU members that the Government's consultative machinery did not lose sight of the views of the trade union. He challenged anybody who can still argue that the government did not take "your advice into consideration when this legislation was passed."

Mr Matlhabaphiri said as this legislation protects trade unions against dangerous leaders who regard themselves as trade unions and who take decisions which in the final analysis do not benefit workers generally, such characters were now talking about legislation as if trade unions did not appreciate it.

He said the government would like to see the trade unions implement this law. If there are problems, they would be resolved through consultations that certain sections need to be amended. He appealed to workers to study the legislation for them to know their rights.

The chairperson of the Botswana Diamond Sorters-Valuators Union, Miss Ina Kanaira said at the same conference the employer-employee relations had improved over the years due to the existence of trade unions.

Miss Kanaira was addressing a conference of the Union that morning.

She noted that in the past the economic power of the employer made it difficult for the employee to influence the rules made by the employer.

Miss Kanaira said the situation was changing due to the existence of trade unions which through collective bargaining with employers have enhanced the influence of workers.

She said the employers did not fully understand the role of trade unions. She said to a large degree, the role of trade unions was viewed from an angle of conflict. But she said their role was one of co-operation and interdependence.

Miss Kanaira said major things have been accomplished in the relations between the Botswana Diamond Valuing Company and the workers because of the spirit of co-operation and interdependence.

CSO: 3400/634

BOTSWANA

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT SAYS BOPHUTHATSWANA THREATENED TO INVADE

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 5 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The Office of the President issued a statement that Bophuthatswana has threatened to invade Botswana unless the passage of ANC cadres into Republic of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, which Bophuthatswana believes takes place through Botswana stops.

The rest of the statement reads: "This warning has since been repeated by the South African Foreign Minister, the Hon. Pik Botha who has stated that the Republic of South Africa and Bophuthatswana reserve the right to march into any neighbouring country through which they believe ANC cadres pass into Bophuthatswana and the Republic of South Africa, whether such neighbouring country approves or knows about such infiltration or not.

"Botswana therefore faces the risk of invasion whether or not it approves of the alleged ANC infiltration or even knows about it or not.

"The Bophuthatswana threat is all the more surprising as Bophuthatswana had not previously complained to Botswana about security matters.

"Botswana for its part, has explained, as it has always done, that it does not allow the use of its territory as a base for attacks on its neighbours or any other countries for that matter. Botswana has always arrested, tried and imprisoned anybody who was caught importing or carrying or in possession of weapons in Botswana.

"Botswana is no more guilty of permitting ANC cadres to enter its territory than Bophuthatswana and South Africa are of permitting these cadres to enter their respective territories. South Africa and Bophuthatswana with their large security forces and armies, capable of invading Botswana, should be better able to seal their boundaries against ANC infiltration which thing Botswana with its small police force and army and severely limited resources is unable to do so."

CSO: 3400/634

BOTSWANA

FAP LOANS AVAILABLE FOR LAND IRRIGATION

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jan 85 p 5

[Article by Linda Pfotenhauer]

[Text] FAP (Financial Assistance Policy) loans will be made available for farmers who want to start irrigation systems; and it is hoped that this will act as an incentive to Chobe District farmers who at present cannot afford to set up irrigation schemes.

Mr C.P.S. Dihentse, Chobe District Agricultural Officer, told BOPA in an interview last week that often farmers in his district were not enthusiastic about instituting irrigation schemes on their farms, even though their lands and farms often lie within close proximity to the Chobe River.

Lack of funds, a perceived high expense of irrigation schemes as well as general lack of interest were cited as the main reasons.

However, Mr Dihentse said, with FAP loans, he hoped more farmers would start to use irrigation schemes.

Some 142 Chobe District farmers were given assistance under the ALDEP programme for 1984, Mr Dihentse said. A good deal of this assistance involved the purchase of farm implements and the transportation of donkeys for draught power.

Under a government programme, farmers who cannot afford to hire draught power pay 15 per cent of the cost, while government assumes the rest. A total of 138 donkeys were transported last year to the Chobe District for this purpose.

Mr Dihentse said that the Chobe River west of Ngoma has completely dried up, the first time this has happened in living memory. This has ramifications for proposals to set up commercial farms in the Chobe West area, the implementation of which is still pending.

Agricultural demonstrators presently stationed in the Chobe West area are trying to introduce more modern, effective agricultural methods there. "People are adopting very slowly," said Mr Dihentse. "But it takes time for a man to change."

The Forestry Section of Kasane's Agricultural Office is trying to encourage people to plant trees, plants and shrubs in and around their homes; these can be purchased at a very low price for private residents; government organisations can obtain them free.

BOTSWANA

FARMERS ADVISED TO VACCINATE LIVESTOCK

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 4 Feb 85 p 5

[Article by Moagi Lefenya]

[Text] Mahalapye--Refusal by farmers to have their livestock vaccinated against diseases was a negation of government policy of improving pastoral farming, the Sefhare Sub-tribal Authority, Mr Oteng Suping has observed.

Mr Suping issued this warning following allegation by the livestock officer, Mr Seipato Mosimane that farmers in the Sefhare area were reluctant to have their cattle vaccinated against anthrax and blackleg or blackquarter.

The Sub-tribal Authority said such an attitude by the farmers was disastrous because anthrax and blackquarter could wipe out their livestock.

According to the Livestock Officer, the reason they gave was that their cattle had died in large numbers in 1983 after they were vaccinated against the two diseases.

Mr Mosimane said that if farmers do not change their attitudes there was a great danger of them losing their livestock and spreading the diseases to other parts of the country.

He said the worst turnouts during vaccination campaigns were at Sefhare, Moshopa and Mokokwane, where, not even a single cow was brought for vaccination.

Some farmers who were at the Sefhare kgotla to sell cattle to an auctioneer told A that they had no time to take their livestock to veterinary crushes for vaccination because it was ploughing season.

The Livestock Officer had earlier warned the auctioneer not to buy cattle which were not vaccinated against anthrax and blackquarter. BOPA

CSO: 3400/634

BOTSWANA

MORUPULE POWER STATION READY IN 1986

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Daphne Moalosi]

[Text] Gaborone--The multi-million Pula Central Power Station at Morupule still has almost two more years of construction.

The power plant will be completed next year in October. The plant will give power in three stages beginning April of next year. That is the first unit of electricity will be used in April while the second and third units will be in July and October respectively.

This was said by Mr William Brown, the project engineer of the Botswana Power Corporation, in an interview with BOPA this week.

According to Mr Brown, all the preliminary civil works, which include road and rail access and initial accommodation for construction staff had been completed.

The main civil contractors are well established with the necessary plant and machinery.

Work is continuing on the main foundations for the boiler house, turbine hall and other related buildings.

Mr Brown told BOPA that the 220kw power transmission lines which connect the power station to the Botswana Power Corporation's existing southern and northern divisions have been completed and are scheduled for commissioning in the first quarter of this year.

The transmission lines will be used to transmit power from the main plant to this units when the plant comes into operation.

The turbines and conveyor equipment have already been delivered to the site, he said.

The Wellfield, which incorporates ten production wells is located some 40 kilometres north of Serowe near Paje and Mabeleapodi. It has been completed

together with the gravity pipeline feeding water to ground water reservoirs at the plant, he added.

These reservoirs, he said, have been provided with special floating covers which effectively eliminate loss of water through evaporation process.

Mr Brown said the foundation of the power house has to be made to go deep down because of the poor soils of the place.

The Morupule power station has been initiated several years ago after it had become apparent that the present Botswana Power Corporation diesel generators which are scattered all over the country were not very ideal economically to supply electricity to the country.

Work on the power plant costing the Government of Botswana P250 million started at the end of October 1982.

CSO: 3400/634

BOTSWANA

SODA ASH MINING TO START

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Molefe Mmamaplllo]

[Text] Gaborone--Work on Soa Pan Soda Ash Mining Project will begin at the end of this year but production will not be expected until 1988.

Mr Peter Freeman, a consultant with the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, has disclosed this information to BOPA this week.

At present the ministry is waiting for the British Petroleum to bring the final report on the feasibility study. Once they got the report discussion will proceed in the direction of the commercial development of the project, Mr Freeman said.

He said the technical aspect of the feasibility study was complete and satisfactory. He revealed that there had been a pilot scale processing plant operating since June last year.

Mr Freeman said what they did was to prove all technical stages of the process would work as expected. And the pilot plant was a complete success according to him.

He said what was now being done was to examine the economic viability of the project, of which soda ash price is prime factor.

He pointed out that the market had been secured in Southern Africa, mainly in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia. Our Soda Ash would compete favourably with imports from USA and Europe, said Mr Freeman.

"What is to be examined is the support our industries would get from the customs union. We shall have to discuss with the South African Government on the level of tariffs to be imposed by the customs union," he said.

It was anticipated that imports of soda ash from elsewhere into South Africa would have to be expensive in order to protect the viability of the regional industry.

He said with reasonable tariffs the investments should be profitable.

When in full operation the plant will employ about 500 people. Some of them will be at the plant site at Sua, whilst others would be stationed in Francistown at the main stores.

CSO: 3400/634

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

GERMAN AID FOR RURAL PROGRAMS--Gaborone--Botswana is to receive aid for Rural Water Supply and the development of Rural Transport programmes from the Federal Republic of Germany, according to an article in the German-African Co-operation magazine--Afrika of last November. The article states that the Federal Republic of Germany also plans to extend its credit aid to the development of small and medium size firms in the agricultural and trade sectors through the National Development Bank. "In the field of technical cooperation, the German Government is mainly promoting technical training and prospecting for raw materials by cooperating in geological activities and in exploration for minerals," the article further states. It states that special aid is being granted by the Federal Government to the drought-stricken area of Botswana in the form of farm implements and seeds. The Federal Republic of Germany, according to the magazine is also assisting in advising firms in the agricultural and industrial sectors and is continuing to support road construction, notably by training technical personnel. BOPA [Text] [Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jan 85 p 1]

BDC TAKES OVER FARMLAND--Gaborone--Botswana Development Corporation (BDC) has this month taken over 300 hectares of farmland previously owned by the Chobe Brigades and will this year begin agricultural projects on some of that land. Mr Richard George, Physical Planner at BDC, has said BDC plans to initially cultivate about 34 hectares of the land by planting a winter crop of beans and possibly maize. Six to twelve months later BDC hopes to cultivate another 40 hectares with vegetable and cereal crops, which would be sold locally and possibly to foreign markets. Long-term plans include bush and tree crops (such as castor, citrus, pecan, bananas), which would be grown on an experimental basis. The project is also intended to serve as an example for local farmers, who would be able to see the results of modern farming techniques, such as the contour ploughing and drip irrigation which are expected to be introduced. An initial investment of P300,000 has been made to refurbish and add to existing Brigades farm buildings and to buy irrigation equipment and other agricultural implements. Mr David Finlay, Permanent Secretary in Ministry of Agriculture, said that his Ministry felt it best to give up the land, since the Chobe Brigades did not have management and capital resources to handle it and since the research which BDC plans to do will assist future Ministry of Agriculture projects. [By Linda Pfotenhauer] [Excerpts] [Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jan 85 p 2]

DROUGHT RELIEF PROGRAM SUSPENSION--Sefhare, January 25--Members of the village development committee in the Mahalapye and Tswapong South constituencies have expressed dissatisfaction about the suspension of work on drought relief (Namolo Leuba) projects. The issue was raised in various villages in these areas during a tour of the areas by Mahalapye-based assistant council secretary, Mr Seleboge Moremi. He was accompanied by chief planning officer, Mr Anderson Chibua. Villagers said they did not support the idea of suspending work on Namolo Leuba projects because it delays completion of development projects in their village. They said such development projects include the construction of roundavels to accommodate court clerks and local police officers, construction of dams and clearing of trees along rural roads. Failure to attend meetings called by village development committees was another factor which retarded development in many villages, they explained. People also pointed out that the suspension of work on drought relief projects had denied hundreds of people who were engaged in construction of these projects, their regular income. They said that this would result in people migrating into urban areas to look for work. BOPA [By Moagi Lefenya] [Text] [Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jan 85 p 2]

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU CLOSED--Moshupa--Moshupa residents were Friday morning told that The Employment Bureau for Africa (TEBA) which recruits workers for South African mines has closed its branch office at Moshupa. The announcement was made by the Member of Parliament for Moshupa, Mr Edison Masisi in a kgotla meeting. Mr Masisi told the gathering that young men interested in working at the South African mines would have to enter into contracts at the Kanye office. Those from Manyana village would have to go to Kanye also. People who used to be served at offices which have been closed will have to sign their contracts at those still operational. Asked about the reason for this move, he said it was aimed at cutting running costs of chain offices. He said it had become expensive for TEBA to run so many offices. [By Daphne Moalosi] [Excerpt] [Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 4 Feb 85 p 2]

HUNGARIANS HELD--Police have confirmed that two Hungarian nationals living in South Africa/Namibia are being detained after landing an aircraft at Maun in western Botswana November 25. The pilot and his passenger are being detained for illegal entry and the possession of a firearm. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 22]

RAIL PROJECT--Preparations for rehabilitation of the 120km railway between Gaborone and Ramatlabama on the southern border are well under way; Chinese Ambassador Lu Befung said recently that the railway sub-line is now complete and the base camp near Gaborone almost finished. China is providing \$8 million to help finance the work and is supplying assorted equipment. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 22]

CSO: 3400/634

ETHIOPIA

S&T COMMISSION SIGNS ACCORD WITH SWEDEN

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] An agreement providing for a 2,500,000 birr aid to be used for research was signed here yesterday between the Science and Technology Commission and the Government of Sweden.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Commission by Comrade Haile-Luel Tebicke, Commissioner for Science and Technology, and by Ambassador Nils G. Revelius of Sweden to Revolutionary Ethiopia, on behalf of his government.

The two-and-a-half million birr aid secured from Sweden will be utilized in the implementation of 23 projects launched by various agencies and organizations of several ministries under the auspices of the Commission. The finance will cover the cost of research on agriculture, construction, drought, energy, geology, health as well as the expense for the publishing of ten professional publications and other studies.

Comrade Haile-Luel said on the occasion that Revolutionary Ethiopia must enhance its science and technology research capability and that Sweden had been offering a significant support in this area.

Ambassador Revelius said on his part that the development and research agreements reached between Ethiopia and Sweden had greatly contributed to the further strengthening of the long-standing relations and co-operation between the two countries and added that such co-operation would continue in the future. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/637

ETHIOPIA

ASSAB PORT UNDERGOES RAPID MODERNIZATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Kifle Djote]

[Text] In continuing efforts to expand and develop harbour facilities in the commercial port of Assab, the port management and the Ethiopian Maritime Transport Authority are finalizing the installation of a new crane workshop and related port equipment highly needed for the upkeep of general maintenance. The stepped up activities now in full swing at Assab to modernize the port forms an integral part of the 20-year port development plan to rehabilitate and expand the harbour by installing the latest maritime facilities and navigational aids.

This was disclosed to newsmen last week by Comrade Birhane Wolde Semiat, head of the Engineering Division of the Assab port administration. Comrade Birhane also disclosed that the first five-year sectional plan has already entered its final stage with the installation of 18 new cranes and floating cranes with varying lift capacities. According to Comrade Birhane, six power-generating motors capable of producing four-thousand kwh have also been installed while the asphaltting of the entire port area has already been finalized.

All cargo handling equipment including quay cranes, derrick cranes, fork lifts and mobile and floating cranes are also being planted in increasing numbers with every passing year, he added.

Other development projects in the process of being carried out include the installation of modern docking and repair facilities, provision of safe navigational aids for day and night operation, provision of fresh water supply and purchase of equipment for faster handling of cargo. The port administration also envisages to introduce fresh new technical innovations during the next five-year plan period and improve the port traffic in such a way that the national economy could greatly benefit. The next five-year plan is also yet to witness the adequate provision of more berthing and bunkering services at the Assab port, Comrade Birhane further observed.

Comrade Birhane also noted that as a commercial harbour, Assab port should by no means be regarded as a goods coming in and going out and should by no

means be regarded as a place of storage for such goods. Whatever goods happened to pass through the ports should not stay there for more than five days, he said, adding that everything is being done to see to it that this scheme works out effectively.

He also disclosed that as a large portion of the foreign trade traffic of Ethiopia goes through the Assab port and is, by and large, dependent on the road traffic, the question of a more economic connection of Assab to the hinterland is being given prior attention.

On the social aspect of activities, Comrade Birhane pointed out that the productive efficiency of the Assab port, like any other sphere of endeavour, depends to a very great extent on the welfare and general working environment. It is after a timely realization of this fact that the port administration, with the close cooperation of all concerned, has embarked upon a housing scheme in which the increasing number of workers of the port could be accommodated. The shortage of houses had initially created formidable problems because many of the employees had often been forced to leave us due to lack of accommodations. The port administration had some difficulties in connection with acquiring highly skilled personnel who are often reluctant to go to the area because of housing problems, Comrade Birhane said, adding that this problem is being gradually solved after the housing project has been launched.

Comrade Birhane revealed that many of the port employees have now been rehoused following the finalization of some 80 houses, all of which are air-conditioned and well-gardened. About 125 similar houses are under construction at present and are expected to be completed in about three to four months, he said.

The construction of the workers club, which is at present fully operational, is contributing a great deal to satisfying the material and social needs of the workers, Comrade Birhane said, and added that food, lodging and recreational facilities are also available at the workers club at fair and reasonable prices. The workers club is a non-profit and all-purpose enterprise designed to satisfy the needs of the port employees, he said.

CSO: 3400/637

ETHIOPIA

EFFORT TO INCREASE LIVESTOCK EXPORTS REPORTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Melese Telahoun]

[Text] The Livestock Development and Marketing Enterprise has, since July 1984, exported 137,000 sheep and goats and 1,900 yearlings and cattle. According to agreements already concluded, it is expected that, up to the end of 1985, over 350,000 sheep and goats will be exported. This is a good indication that there are good prospects for outside markets.

Disclosing this in an interview, Comrade Alemayehu Makonnen, Manager of the Enterprise, said that the Enterprise also has, in the past five months, sold 10,000 sheep and goats in local markets in Addis Ababa. He said that, through selling sheep and goats at reasonable prices, the Enterprise has rendered considerable service to the public.

Speaking about the chief purpose of the Enterprise, Comrade Alemayehu stated that it purchases livestock, keeps them in feeding lots and makes them available for exports and for local markets. "While this is our normal operation," continued the manager, "we have been entrusted with the additional responsibility to prepare farm oxen for the use of compatriots in the rehabilitation centres."

Comrade Alemayehu further stated that, in order to carry out its duties in this direction, the Enterprise has established a development and purchasing branch office in the eastern, southern and Central regions of the country at Dire Dawa, Awassa and Nazareth respectively. Under each of these offices there exist development and purchasing centres. In the central regions, for instance, the Enterprise owns a swine farm with 5,000 heads. In Wonji-Kuriftu there is a feedlot with 5,000 yearlings and cattle where each intake is kept for three months. There are ranches in places such as Melkasedi where sheep, goats, yearlings and cattle receive vaccination against various diseases. The purchasing centres in the southern regions include Negele, Yabelo, Moyale, and Teltelie and those in Hararghe are Degahabour, Jijiga and Babile, it was learned.

The manager stressed that the establishment of ranches in various areas is crucial for the smooth operation of the activities of the Enterprise. A

ranch must be supplied with facilities such as a water irrigation system, continued supply of feed and supplementary feeding stuff. The establishment of a ranch with an area of 4,000 hectares is already underway. Since the Enterprise is facing shortage of cattle feed, measures are being taken by way of finding an alternative to the expensive feed which is already in short supply, he concluded.

CSO: 3400/637

ETHIOPIA

NEKEMPTE-BURE ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT SIGNED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Feb 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] ENA--An agreement for the construction of the 250-km Nekempte-Bure road at a cost of 83.5 million birr was signed yesterday between the Ethiopian Transport Construction Authority (ETCA) and the Blue Nile Construction Enterprise.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the authority by the Authority's General Manager, Comrade Keleta Tesfa-Michael, and on behalf of the enterprise by Comrade Asrat Mindesil, its Acting Manager.

The 83.5 million birr for the construction of the road project will be obtained from an interest-free loan from the World Bank and from a budget allocation by the Government of Revolutionary Ethiopia. Sixty per cent of the cost will be covered by the Ethiopian Government and the remaining 40 per cent by the World Bank.

The construction involves the building of a 190-metre bridge over the Blue Nile and six minor bridges over other rivers.

Direct road link between Wollega and Gojjam as well as secondary links between Kaffa, Illubabor, Wollega, Gojjam and Gondar would be possible as a result of the project, which is included in the Ten-year Perspective Plan and in the eighth highway programme of ETCA.

The Blue Nile Construction Authority competed with well-known international construction firms to win the contract.

Speaking at the ceremony which was held at the Assembly Hall of ETCA, Comrade Keleta noted, the prospects in store for the Blue Nile Construction Enterprise both at international and regional level on the quality of its contribution during the current project.

Comrade Asrat said on his part that the enterprise possesses highly experienced professionals as well as the necessary materials so as to be able to accomplish the project ahead of schedule.

The project will be launched in two-and-half months time and is expected to provide employment for 1,500 to 2,000 people. It will be completed in 42 months.

CSO: 3400/637

ETHIOPIA

INSTITUTE TO TRAIN MORE LAB TECHNICIANS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Feb 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Makonnen Haile]

[Text] The National Laboratory Technician Training Institute is to double its student in-take, raising the total between 80 to 100, when the new school under construction in the premises of the Central Laboratory and Research Institute (CLRI), becomes operational a few months later.

This was disclosed by Comrade Asrat Deressa, Head of Training and Regional Laboratory Service at CLRI. He said the new building is expected to be completed some two months later. Construction work began in 1983.

Comrade Asrat said, the institute's present capacity is limited to 50 students, who are being trained for two years as junior laboratory technicians. Trainees joining the institute are selected from all administrative regions of the country on a quota basis, from among students that had completed grade 12. Students are required to have at least C passes in Science, Mathematics and English.

Graduates from the institute will be posted in health centres and hospital laboratories in different parts of the country. In addition to accepting fresh students, the institute also provides training courses for senior laboratory technicians that are selected from among former graduates after three years of service. The laboratory technicians will undergo a one-year course, after which they will be assigned to work in major hospitals, training centres and research laboratories.

According to Comrade Asrat, the training of laboratory technicians was first introduced at CLRI in 1948 and turned out six junior laboratory technicians. The number of graduates kept on rising steadily through the years. The number of graduates last year was 25 junior and 29 senior technicians. Up to last year, the institute has turned out 297 junior and 69 senior laboratory technicians.

As further explained by Comrade Asrat, laboratory technicians were also trained at the Menelik II Hospital, which was functioning from 1958 to 1970 E.C. A total of 81 junior technicians had graduated from this centre.

The Gondar Public Health College is also training laboratory technicians and its output in the period 1950-1975 E.C. totalled 205 junior and 26 senior laboratory technicians.

The training at the centre is conducted by an All-Ethiopian staff, in which all qualified personnel from the various departments are participating in the programme for senior laboratory technicians. The course for junior laboratory technicians covers wide-ranging topics including parasitology, hematology, serology, blood banking, urine analysis, clinical chemistry and introductory to laboratory work.

In addition to the above-mentioned subjects, senior laboratory technicians attend classes in entomology, histology, veterinary public health, statistics, epidemiology, public health, bacteriology, equipment maintenance, laboratory management, micology and quality control.

Comrade Asrat said that there is a future plan for setting up laboratory technicians' training centres in each administrative region of the country. Jimma will soon have a training centre of its own. Part of the plan aims at up-grading the training programme for senior laboratory technicians leading to the BSC level.

The institute is also offering refresher courses to old graduates and paramedical personnel including health officers, nurses, medical doctors and health assistants in laboratory technology. Personnel engaged in the field of industrial chemistry are given short-term courses in quality control, bacteriology and chemicals.

CSO: 3400/637

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

MINING ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION--The first Ethiopian Geo-science and Mining Engineering Association was formed Sunday to work for the promotion of the prospecting of the country's mineral resources within the context of the Ten-Year Perspective Plan. The association was formed at the conclusion of the three-day geo-science and mining engineering congress in the afternoon at the assembly hall of the Post-Graduate School of the Addis Ababa University (AAU). The congress, which was jointly organized by the AAU, the Ministry of Mines and Energy, the Science and Technology Commission and the National Water Resources Development Commission, was attended by experts concerned and other professionals. Detailed discussion was held on the rules and regulations of the association, which was later approved by the congress. Other subjects discussed were geo-science development, the role of science and technology in the development of mining resources, the set-up of geo-science institutions, the history of gas prospecting in Ethiopia, and water utilisation. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Jan 85 p 1]

GAMO GOFFA DEVELOPMENT--Arba Minch (ENA)--The inhabitants of two provinces in Gamo Goffa region have built 46 kms of feeder road and prepared a vast area of land for cultivation through harnessing our rivers. The successful experiment in self-help was inspected recently by a high-level team and comprising representatives of Party and Government officials headed by Comrade Kasahun Tefesse, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for the region. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Jan 85 p 1]

ARMY DEVELOPMENT ROLE--Negele (ENA)--Members of the Southern Sector Command deployed in Dolo province of Bale region are carrying out commendable development activities as part of their effort to bolster the military victory by economic progress. A group of journalists who visited the area recently said that the members of the Revolutionary Army are supplying the people of the area with bananas, papaya, tomatoes, carrots and beetroots which they growing over 40 hactre through irrigation. In addition the members are doing praiseworthy jobs by helping kebele peasants' associations, educating and bringing up children dislodged during the Somali war of aggression and by building offices for mass organisations. The members of the Southern Sector Command are also helping the local populace by training revolutionary guards and people's militia and by constructing residential units for displaced compatriots. Comrade Amir Uwes, Chairman of the Kiliningi kebele Peasants' Association, told the visiting journalists that the members of the Revolutionary Army were doing everything possible to support the people of the area in various areas of endeavour. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Feb 85 p 5]

18 March 1985

GUINEA

KEY FIGURES IN CABINET RESHUFFLE

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 30 Jan 85 p 8

[Text]

GUINEA: THE PRESIDENT'S MEN. The division of power between President **Lansana Conté** and premier **Diara Traoré** (AC Vol 25 No 25) was ended in a mid-December cabinet reshuffle. **Traoré** was demoted to state minister for education. Most senior Guinean army officers supported Conté's move to end the ambiguous power structure, especially as Guinea is about to start an economic reform programme.

Conté now holds the defence and security portfolios as well as being commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The most notable innovation in the reshuffle was the creation of four state ministries, each representing one of the four main ethnic groups - a representative system used for years in Cameroun by former president **Ahmadou Ahidjo**. Foreign minister **Faciné Touré** represents the Soussou; **Diara Traoré** the Malinké (the late **Sekou Touré's** tribe); minister of administrative reform and service **Capt. Mamadou Baldé** (a former commander of the military academy) the Peuhl; and minister of planning and mineral resources **Capt. Jean Traoré** the "forest tribes" in upper Guinea.

Ostensibly Conté appears to have established a loyal team of ministers. It is unlikely that **Diara Traoré** will recover his standing: the education portfolio is tough and unrewarding, and he has two state secretaries looking over his shoulder. The Peuhl, who have traditionally fared poorly in politics, now have several important posts. Peuhl ministers are **Dr. Mariama Dielo Barry** (labour and social affairs), **Capt. Sherif Diallo** (commerce), **Dr. Mamadou Kaba Bah** (public health), and **Dr. El Hadj Thierno Ibrahima Bah Al-Labé** (religious affairs). Another Peuhl, **Commander Ousmane Sow**, is now state secretary for national defence in the president's office.

Conté's inner circle of advisers and confidants has yet to emerge. At this stage it seems **Capt. Faciné Touré**, **Capt. Jean Traoré**, **Commander Sow** and police commissioner **Hervé Vincent Bangoura** are the closest in what has become a remarkably streamlined government (15 ministries and 11 state secretaries).

The new government's first major policy decision is over devaluation of the local currency, the Syli. The IMF is advising a phased process in which the Syli devalues 100% between February and mid-summer, when it would float freely against a basket of five currencies.

Some nationalists in the government are pressing for an immediate 85% devaluation and the issuing of a new currency. The object would be to devalue in one go and then have a fixed parity, and render worthless the billions of syli circulating in neighbouring countries. However, the government will probably acquiesce to the IMF's more cautious approach. Guinea needs the \$60m standby facility on offer. And this summer the Paris Club is due to reschedule its \$1.6 bn external debt ●

CSO: 3400/616

IVORY COAST

JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES WITH FRANCE

Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English Jan 85 p 10

[Text]

•Military exercises. The French-Ivory Coast military exercises named Comoe 84 ended November 30 at Yamoussoukro with a parade. They began November 23. Lt-Gen Michel du Payrat participated in the exercises as co-director with Chief of Staff General Zezé Barouan. These exercises, the most important so far, involved 5000 men and impressive military materiel. The preceding exercises took place three years ago in the Touba region in the northwestern part of the country. This time, they took place in the Yamoussoukro area as well as at Dimbokro, about 200km north of Abidjan.

Member countries of the Non-aggression and Defence Aid Agreement — Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo — were invited to send observers.

In Serebou the warring forces made use of their strategies to bring the situation under control. Carmen units — that is the enemy — crossed the Comoe in the north by surprise: the Greens, the Ivorian troops, who know the field, organised their defence in order to stop the enemy from advancing after crossing the Comoe River in four places. Without any air cover, the Greens succeeded in repelling the enemy from three directions. They used anti-aircraft guns.

Then Marines were deployed around Bassam in order to prevent the enemy from reaching Abidjan.

On the third day there was optimism in the ranks of the Greens who seemed to have stopped the enemy, whose

objective was to capture Abidjan and Yamoussoukro.

The naval aspect — called Operation Belier — of Comoe 84 ended November 28. It involved four vessels including the Ivorian vessels Elephant and Intrepide, the latter playing the role of the enemy vessel to be destroyed. French vessels participating were the helicopter carrier (landing ship) l'Orage and the Amyot d'Inville frigate.

French chief of staff General Lacaze attended these operations and went on to Mauritania in December.

L'Orage L 9022 left Abidjan December 2. It had been in Abidjan since November 20 and reached Dakar December 7. The Amyot d'Inville had arrived November 25, the date when the Bidassoa left for Douala, which it reached on November 28. Amyot d'Inville docked at Freetown December 5.

L'Orage brought 300 men (100 seamen, including 72 of the Jaubert Commando unit, and 200 men mainly belonging to the RIMA unit, but also to the 5th RAC, the 28th RT and the 9th RCS) and 600 tons of materiel (two Super-Frelon helicopters, four Puma helicopters, two Gazelle helicopters, two Alouette helicopters and 80 vehicles). In addition to forces from the Ivory Coast, the operation included deployment of the 43rd BIMA unit stationed in Abidjan, a company from the 6th BIMA from Libreville, units from France, in particular a squadron from the 31st brigade, and a Jaguar unit.

CSO: 3400/622

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

UK WINS FINAL AIRPORT CONTRACT--The UK's International Aeradio has won a contract to supply navigational and other equipment to the new Maseru international airport. The contract is the last to be awarded and the \$40 million-47 million project should be completed on schedule by June 1985. The contract--financed by a ECU 3 million (\$2.2 million) EEC loan--involves installation and flight testing of a Doppler VOR, two non-directional beacons, one marker beacon and radio communications and meteorological equipment. The UK's Kier International is still working on civil engineering and building contracts worth about \$35 million. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 22]

CSO: 3400/613

MALAWI

BRIEFS

URANIUM DEPOSITS DISCOVERED--URANIUM deposits have been confirmed in the Northern Region, the Government has disclosed exclusively in today's 'Malawi News'. A review of the activities of the Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources, published in today's issue, says prospecting has been carried out in the region for the past two years. "The results of the exploration confirm the presence of uranium deposits which could be exploitable," the survey says. "Exploration will continue for some time until both the quantities and quality of the ore are fully assessed." The prospecting has been undertaken by the British Central Electricity Generating Board. [Excerpt] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 19-25 Jan 85 p 1]

RSA STUDENTS VISIT FORESTS--FORESTRY students from Stellenbosch University in South Africa spent four days on the Vipha Plateau last week studying Malawi's approach to the timber industry. The leader of the group, Dr. Walter Warkotsch, professor of forest engineering technology, described the Vipha plantations as a successful project that provided jobs and helped meet the nation's timber needs. Speaking to Mana in Mzuzu, Dr. Warkotsch said the tour had been organised so that the 23 students, in their final year of a four-year degree course in forestry engineering, could have experience in practical and applied forestry. He said it was interesting that the Vipha project concentrated not only on planting trees but also on developing roads and power supplies in the area. [Excerpt] [Blantyre MALAWI DAILY TIMES in English 21 Jan 85 p 1]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOAN AGREEMENT--Malawi and Tanzania have signed a 7 million-kwacha loan agreement with Norway and Sweden for the development of telecommunications between Mzuzu in Malawi and Mbeya in Tanzania. Announcing this in Blantyre today, the royal Norwegian counsel in Malawi, Mr (Christian), said the agreement was signed between the two Nordic countries and Malawi and Tanzania on 31 January during the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] in Mbabane, Swaziland. He said the project is funded as part of the support from Norway and Sweden to SADCC where telecommunications is a sector given high priority. He said contract negotiation for the implementation of the project is in progress and work is expected to start within 6 months and be completed in 2 years time. [Text] [Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Feb 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/591

MOZAMBIQUE

NATION'S DETERIORATING SECURITY SITUATION WORRIES SOUTH AFRICA

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 30 Jan 85 pp 4-7

[Text]

President Samora Machel and his *Frelimo* party are no better off now than they were nine months ago after the signing of the Nkomati Accord with South Africa. Mozambique has degenerated into a state of armed anarchy which is proving beyond the ability of any force in the region to control. Machel is so desperate that for him any option is preferable to the *status quo*. The longer his dilemma continues the more likely he is to request Soviet or Cuban groundforces. The South African government, appalled at such a prospect, would stop the MNR guerrillas if it could. Yet the MNR operates with apparent impunity within earshot of Maputo and with regularity throughout the rural areas.

Two weeks ago the South African foreign minister, **Pik Botha**, appeared on South African television to say that prior to the Nkomati Accord South Africa was indeed arming and assisting the MNR. His confirmation of a fact that has been well known for three years, was intended, presumably, to give credibility to a declaration that South African aid to the MNR stopped with the signing of the accord. But, as examined below, South African support is unlikely to have stopped altogether.

It is inconceivable that South African intelligence does not know about or cannot prevent MNR hit-and-run tactics that are clearly launched from South Africa. Ten days ago two Britons driving from South Africa to Maputo were bayoneted to death less than two miles inside Mozambique. Tracks led directly from the ambush site across the South African border into a populated and undoubtedly closely-monitored area. If those tracks had been made by ANC guerrillas, the local South African security police would have been sacked by now.

The suggestion that South Africa still supports the MNR, however furtively, enrages President **Pieter Botha**. The implication that he is ignorant of what is happening, or alternatively that he does know but is unable to do anything about it, strikes at his personal prestige and the notion that South Africa is under the ultimate control of a civilian government.

For its part, Mozambique feels it has delivered

its responsibility under the accord by curbing the activities of the ANC in its territory. The government has not been asked to comment on an eye-witness account of an incident at Maputo airport in December, when one of a number of crates of "agricultural implements" being loaded into a Soviet *Antonov* transport plane bound for Lesotho dropped onto the tarmac, broke open, and disgorged a quantity of automatic weapons. ANC property in transit, seven months after Nkomati?

A nose-dive to cold reality

South Africa's newfound eagerness to reach some kind of viable agreement with Mozambique has arisen from the sudden awareness that South Africa now has more on its plate than it can handle. On top of the omni-present threat of urban black unrest, the traumatic drop in the value of the Rand against the American dollar is charted on the front pages of the local press with a masochistic absorption. The conventional South African view that the pace of voluntary change is a delicate compromise between black aspirations and the dug-in heels of white conservatives within and to the right of the ruling *National Party* is being overtaken by the observation that the tail is wagging the dog. The tail is defined as the sheer cost of apartheid, including propping up of the "homelands", an economy over-dependent on volatile gold (28% of the GDP) and on black labour which is intensive but no longer so cheap, and the military campaigns in Namibia and Angola. The prospect of vast expenditure in support of some vague ideological pre-occupation with Mozambique is more than the economy, and some politicians, can bear.

Meanwhile guerrillas are skirmishing on the outskirts of Maputo, cutting roads and railways, preventing the distribution of drought and emergency relief, disrupting power supplies and, in general, sowing the feeling among the civilian population that something will have to happen soon. Agricultural "green zones" on the perimeter of the urban areas have done a little to ease food shortages, and the parts of the countryside not utterly devastated by the four-year drought scrape by with subsistence farming. *Metacais*, the local currency, is plentiful but virtually useless. Foreign currency can buy almost anything, at least in Maputo's *Interfranca* foreign-currency department store. The hard currency black market offers 5,000% more than the official exchange rate.

Blowing up pylons and bridges requires a small measure of expertise; a couple of men shooting at civilian traffic none at all. An isolated ambush renders a road "closed" until a succession of intrepid, and successful, travellers declare it "open"

again. MNR operations, even by the standards of irregular guerrilla harassment, are of a low order, which should not give *Frelimo's* counter-insurgency forces any cause for congratulation.

But the MNR cannot be dismissed as unprincipled "bandits" with no political ideology and no genuine popular support. It is short on the guerrilla's essential quota of ideological fervour, and Machel is the only politician who enjoys public affection; but the MNR's policy of intimidating foreigners perceived to be propping up *Frelimo* bears a hallmark closer to that of the *Irish Republican Army* than disorganized banditry. A foreign doctor working in a health clinic in Maputo was traced to his home address and given notice to leave the country, although he is married to a Mozambican. When the time limit expired his house was ransacked and burnt. His patients, too, have been warned off him; all of this within central Maputo.

South Africa acknowledges that the MNR is present in South Africa in the form of shadowy Portuguese-speaking businessmen (AC Vol 25 No 24), former residents of Mozambique, who wish to gain compensation for confiscated property or to resume their careers under a government more congenial to private enterprise - i.e. their own government (under MNR colours) or a Machel-MNR coalition. Their earlier stance that Machel and *Frelimo* would have to step down has been shifted to allow the possibility that Machel could remain head of state with the MNR holding specified key portfolios.

The projection of the "new" MNR as little more than an unorthodox but well-intentioned political lobby working for liberal reforms does not square with the brutality against civilian targets. There would be a rationale, however distasteful, in the use of terror to drive away potential investors, international aid agencies and foreign advisers whose combined efforts might give Machel the incentive to soldier on without making any concessions to the MNR. If that were so, the logical progression would be an intensification of terror attacks on Maputo and the provincial capitals. The realization that it was being frozen out by Pretoria might persuade the MNR to force its own deal independently onto Machel with, perhaps, a sharp mortar bombardment on the capital, the frying pan from which, the MNR claims, all escape routes are under MNR control. It appears to have the weaponry and is certainly within range of the outskirts if not the centre of the city.

(The MNR has carried out a brief mortar attack on a compound at the Moatize coal mine in Tete province where East Germans live behind an electrified fence topped with searchlights which they erected themselves.)

The MNR's changing spots

The singular absence of co-ordinated strategy at a time when the MNR might be expected to narrow its aim supports the thesis that the "MNR" is not in the usual sense a single organization, and that there is no organization accountable for, or able to control, the acts perpetrated in "its" name. One of Machel's priorities at independence was to "de-tribalize" Mozambique in the interest of developing a national identity. In so doing he antagonized elements within the tribal structures which the Portuguese had left intact. When Ian Smith's *Central Intelligence Organization* put agents (AC Vol 23 No 15) into Mozambique to harass *Zimbabwean* guerrillas and to damage the *Frelimo* government, an obvious move was to exploit local resentment of *Frelimo's* de-tribalization policy, which was sometimes enforced with considerable severity.

The Rhodesian agents, some of them immigrants from Mozambique who spoke Portuguese and knew their way around, operated deep inside the country and were frequently left to their own devices for long periods. It seems likely, judging from present events, that these early tactics, reinforced by the South Africans when they took over Rhodesia's role, have led to the existence of semi-or wholly-autonomous armed bands, largely self-sufficient and answerable to no one unless it suits them. Not that the MNR functions as a patchwork of armed rebels confined to their local habitats. On the contrary, there is ample evidence based on dialects used and overhead during MNR operations that the rebels have wandered far from home. With food, clothing and other essentials everywhere in short supply, "bandits" would naturally prefer to conduct their plundering anonymously and elsewhere. It appears that *some* MNR groups have a tribal or sub-tribal structure, in much the same way as Sicilian families from a particular region transposed themselves intact to launch a Mafia branch in, say, New Jersey.

A precise identification of those who carry out acts attributed to, or claimed by, the "MNR" is further complicated by the number of incidents close to government army camps. When moving cautiously and precariously on the rural roads it is impossible to distinguish even at close quarters to which organization or band the armed men belong.

The ragamuffin appearance of *Frelimo* conscripts with filthy weapons and a random combination of unmatched uniforms, or a mixture of uniforms and civilian clothing, destroys any thought that *Frelimo* units will eventually flush out footloose rebels. Government roadblocks, overlooked at peril, usually consist of merely a single strand of fencing wire strung across the road without warnings of any description. They are barely detectable in daylight, completely invisible at night, and could be manned by anybody. Members of the government militia - disaffected, ill-fed, unpaid and unsupervised - probably take matters into their own hands, passing themselves off, when they bother at all, as "MNR".

That the MNR continues to receive supplies from more than one source and by more than one route is certain. To the list of self-confessed supplies from "Portuguese business interests" - should be added those of a Rotterdam oil dealer who appears to be investing some of the profits of spot market crude sales to South Africa to bring about via MNR pressure a government in Mozambique that will dispense oil exploration rights on favourable terms.

The prospect of a lucrative oil strike is inevitably the subject of intense speculation. Much of the early survey work offshore has been conducted by a British subsidiary, based in Isleworth, Middlesex, of the American giant, *Litton Industries*. The surveys, carried out on behalf of the Mozambique government, are assisted by a Norwegian aid team. The early analyses are by definition inconclusive but justified the despatch of two additional survey ships, one from Durban (which, on leaving the harbour, had its

engine blow up) and another from **Malta**. On the most optimistic reckoning, it would take 10 years to turn Mozambique's oil into revenue.

The reported Rotterdam connection (AC Vol 24 No 1) has solid links with South Africa, but unless President Botha is lying or impotent, the MNR's principal supply lines now originate elsewhere. The alternatives most frequently mentioned, **Malawi** and the **Comores**, are in the South African camp. **Pik Botha** recently visited the **Comores** for a meeting with **Bob Dénard**, the mercenary leader who is behind the **Comores'** cosmetic Islamic throne. **Pik's** visit was partly an attempt to find a cheaper route to Europe for *South African Airways* which, barred from air space over much of the continent, is forced to take the long and expensive route around the bulge of West Africa. He has discussed landing rights with **Somalia**. The talks with **Dénard** completed the formalities which now permit South African aircraft and crews, lightly disguised as "*Air Comores*", to operate a service between **Johannesburg** and **Jeddah** initially, and perhaps to **Tel Aviv** and destinations further west later.

Within the past fortnight, Mozambique claims to have detected and driven off an overflight, by implication an MNR air-drop, by two aircraft near the **Caborra Bassa** hydro-electric plant in **Tete** province. One of the aircraft was identified as a *Dakota* DC3, the other merely as being smaller. Mozambique is always quick to claim reported intrusions of its airspace by suspicious aircraft, but loathes or is unable to provide details. There are two mysteries about these flights. The first is that Mozambique has a network of mobile radar units on hills in strategic areas, and there is presumably a link-up with more modern Soviet detection devices such as the installation, in a prohibited zone, on **Bazaruto** island in the Mozambique Channel. The second is the unexplained crashing of at least two *Britten-Norman Islander* twin-engined light transport aircraft from the mainland. This type of aircraft is especially suitable for air-drops and parachutists. The journey from the **Comores** to north-eastern Mozambique is well within their operational range.

Mozambique was originally seen by Pretoria as a suitable subject for de-stabilization, regardless of the consequences, because it was Marxist, harboured the **ANC** and might one day provide the logistical support for anti-Pretoria guerrillas as it had for **Robert Mugabe's** **ZANLA** forces in **Zimbabwe**. South Africa's intention was thus to topple *Frelimo* and **Machel**. It then dawned on Pretoria that in so doing it would create in the eyes of the world an entity as unacceptable, useless and unrewardingly expensive as the **Transkei** and the other **Bantustans**. This led to the decision that the retention of **Machel** was essential for international consumption. The stick was replaced by the carrot of South African expertise and capital to revive an economy in the depths of desperation.

The argument pressed upon **Machel** since **Nkomati** is that South African capital will not venture into

Mozambique unless it can play the game according to recognizable capitalist rules. Although Mozambique has heavily re-written its economic policies, abolishing unwieldy monstrosities like the state-run "People's Shops", some of the old revolutionary dogma lingers, in spite of its official burial at Frelimo's Fourth Party Congress (AC Vol 24 No 14). On the island of Inhaca, for instance, where the government has a joint venture with South African business interests to revive a tourist hotel, all the hotel staff from chefs to cleaners receive the same pay - about enough, over a month, to pay for a new pair of trousers.

It has come of something as a shock to South Africans, who tend to look on Mozambique as part of their backyard, that foreign companies bigger and richer than their own may be willing to take a gamble on Mozambique. *Lonrho*, for example, has had discussions about rebuilding the tourist industry and managing agricultural concessions. It is the realization that other potential investors may not insist on the expulsion of the Eastern bloc that has persuaded South Africa that it too may have to learn to live with a "Marxist" presence, as long as it is nominal rather than executive.

The possibility that the lurking Eastern presence in Mozambique may evolve into Soviet or Cuban ground troops in large enough numbers to prevent the MNR from overthrowing *Frelimo* is the sharp shock that has pushed Pretoria's attitude towards Machel through the full circle. He must not be forced into seeking Soviet aid, it is said in Pretoria, even if in the last resort South Africa has to launch a large-scale military operation in Mozambique on Machel's behalf.

But it is extremely doubtful that the white South African electorate, which knows that a large number of its national servicemen are more or less permanently in *Angola* or *Namibia*, would accept another foreign commitment. Consequently the unit earmarked for operations in Mozambique is the so-called "Buffalo Battalion", predominantly black veterans of **Holden Roberto's** Angolan FNLA (Portuguese-speakers) and the pre-independence Rhodesian Army. Parts of this unit, with a reputation for ferocity and currently at very much more than battalion strength - it might be 4,000 strong - have already been moved from the western (Angolan) border to within striking distance of Mozambique.

If the Buffalo Battalion is sent into Mozambique, and some of them might already have been in to look around, its first operation is likely to be a sweep through Manicaland, particularly through the area carrying the power lines from Caborra Bassa to the Transvaal. Since Nkomati the MNR has blown up pylons with contemptuous frequency, at least 29

by the end of 1984 and often the same pylon within a day or two of it being repaired. Towards the end of last year the saboteurs began laying anti-personnel mines to discourage the repair teams. The idea behind Caborra Bassa, formulated before independence, was that the plant would deliver all its electricity to South Africa, where it could provide 10% of the country's energy requirements, and that a certain amount would be sent back to Mozambique. South Africa now has an energy crisis and could make good use of Caborra Bassa's cheap power; Mozambique could certainly do with the revenue. As it is, the power never gets further than the first broken pylon, and when idle, which is almost always, the plant loses about \$10,000 *per hour*, much of it in interest charges on loans taken out by the Portuguese government.

None of Mozambique's enormous potential, not even the comparatively small pickings to be gained from tourism, has the slightest chance of success until the security situation is resolved. That thought now seems to have been driven home in Pretoria and in Washington, where it has been announced that \$1 million of "non-lethal" military aid will be sent to Maputo ●

CSO: 3400/616

MOZAMBIQUE

RENAMO REPORTEDLY SURVIVES WITHOUT HELP FROM OUTSIDE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Feb 85 p 13

[Article by Gary Dixon]

[Text]

RENAMO is a rebel group that lives by its wits. It receives little, if any, help from outside Mozambique.

This was revealed by highly placed intelligence sources this week amid continuing controversy over whether anti-Frelimo operations were receiving covert supplies from South Africa.

Baffled by the rebels' ability to conduct a bush war that has made it virtually impossible for President Samora Machel's Maputo government to exercise effective control outside Mozambique's towns, suspicion has long persisted that Renamo was receiving aid from outside.

In many quarters abroad — as well as in Maputo — the finger of suspicion has pointed to Pretoria.

Rumours of mysterious parachute drops and night-time convoys have abounded.

This week, however, authoritative intelligence sources who are in close touch with the precarious military situation in Mozambique revealed the secret of Renamo's continued ability to harass Frelimo: self-sufficiency.

They told the Sunday Times that absolutely no evidence could be found of aid to Renamo — from South Africa or anywhere else.

How, then, does Renamo continue its armed struggle?

The answer, the sources said, was four-pronged:

- By drawing weapons from substantial arms caches that had been established throughout Mozambique before the signing of the Nkomati Accord last March.

- By regularly capturing arms and ammunition in contacts with government troops, or by overrunning strategic government military installations where arms supplies are known to be kept. (One camp taken yielded 65 tons of arms and ammunition, enough to keep Renamo operational for a year.)

Hopes

- By gaining good intelligence on arms shipments and intercepting them. (A goods train destined for Zimbabwe was ambushed and provided Renamo with six tons of arms and ammunition and a valuable supply of food).

- By carefully reorganising their combat tactics so as to gain the maximum possible impact with the least expenditure of ammunition.

For example, Renamo has apparently forbidden its fighters to expend their ammunition indiscriminately in

ineffectual long-distance exchanges of fire.

They get close in to the enemy before opening fire — usually with devastating effects on the poorly motivated government forces, the sources said.

"In this way Renamo can carry on the war indefinitely at its present pace without supplies from outside," they added.

Despite recent setbacks in South African attempts to bring about reconciliation between Frelimo and Renamo, intelligence quarters this week still held out high hopes of a ceasefire before the end of the year.

No-win

They said both President Machel's government and Renamo confront a no-win situation with an economy so ravaged by civil war, mismanagement and drought that total collapse is imminent.

It was also pointed out that allegations of continued South African support for Renamo took no account of the obvious folly of such moves.

Such backing would simply have led to the toppling of the fragile Machel regime, which, in turn, would have driven him and his followers into the reverse role of guerrillas operating out of Zimbabwe or Tanzania — and leaving Pretoria to pump millions of rands into proping up a hopelessly inept

Renamo government in Maputo.

It was also pointed out that unsuccessful appeals had been made to the Mozambique authorities to supply proof of allegations that South Africa was aiding Renamo, or that it was allowing elements supportive of Renamo to use the Republic as a base.

Dismissed

Even exhaustive independent investigations of these allegations had also turned up nothing.

Allegations that individual members of the South African Defence Force sympathetic to Renamo might be acting independently were similarly dismissed.

Strong emphasis was placed on the unequivocal statements by both the State President and the Chief of the Defence Force that any member indulging in such clandestine operations would be guilty of treason.

As for supplies from elsewhere, the sources said they were fully aware of Renamo's overseas contacts and these were not nearly as impressive as certain Renamo elements tried to make out.

"Add to this the logistical nightmare of getting bulky armaments into the country through alert and hostile neighbouring countries without detection and you have an almost impossible situation," the sources said.

CSO: 3400/622

MOZAMBIQUE

CASUALTY FIGURES OF PROLONGED CIVIL WAR

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 27 Jan 85 p 14

[Article by David Thomas]

[Text] Officially reported civilian casualty figures for 1984 show that the Mozambican bush war intensified in the last quarter of the year.

The civilian death toll reached an unprecedented high of 142 in October, making the total for the year 354, although the real count is believed to be far higher.

If the civilian count is added to the death toll of soldiers and rebels, as claimed by the two sides, at least 10,338 people were killed in the Mozambican conflict in 1984.

The Mozambican security forces claim to have killed 2,331 rebels in 1984. The Maputo authorities do not admit to casualties in the armed forces.

The MNR claims its bush fighters last year killed 7,653 Frelimo soldiers and wounded 7,834. The organisation also says 4,243 soldiers deserted or were captured.

The MNR claims, made from Lisbon, are thought to be grossly exaggerated.

Terror

If the total claim of 19,730 soldiers killed, wounded and captured were true, nearly the whole Mozambican army, estimated to be about 26,000-strong, would have been put out of action, leaving the seat of government in Maputo vulnerable to a take-over.

But there is no indication that this is about to happen.

The civilian casualty figures are based only on reports sent out by Mozambique's official news agency, Aim. Unofficial war casualties given in independent reports are said to be much higher.

For instance, Swazi-speaking Mozambicans who fled the MNR terror in mid-1984, told of hundreds of civilian deaths which were not reported officially in Mozambique.

The civilian casualty rate, as given out in Maputo, seems to be the most reliable indicator of the intensity of the war.

When the MNR in Lisbon announced a new offensive in the last quarter of 1984, the civilian death toll, as reported by the Mozambican news agency, rose dramatically.

The toll fell to eight in November but rose again to 32 in December, along with an MNR announcement that this would happen.

Already this month, 42 civilians have been killed, including two Britons, and 73 have been wounded.

Major acts of sabotage have become almost a weekly occurrence this year as the rebels carry out their promise to increase their activities.

The main lines carrying power to Maputo from South Africa have been blown up three times this month.

With indications that peace negotiations between Mozambique and the MNR, with South Africa as the intermediary, may resume soon, the rebel organisation has strengthened its bargaining position.

It has shown that it is able to wage an intensified bush war over a long period.

Evidence has emerged that the rebels have been re-supplied regularly in the past six months.

Earlier this month, Frelimo troops fired at two aircraft which flew into northern Mozambique from Malawi.

It is understood they were dropping supplies to the rebels.

The continuing support for the MNR has been a source of mystery as the Mozambique government appears to believe that South Africa has officially stopped supplying the rebels.

The Maputo authorities believe, however, that some sort of right wing element in South Africa, along with conservative groups in Portugal, are now backing the MNR.

Strong Action

This week the socialist Portuguese government promised to take strong action against leaders of the MNR who use Lisbon as their base.

But this decision, made at a crisis cabinet meeting called to discuss the issue, was not unanimous, giving credence to allegations made in Maputo that top officials in the Portuguese government were involved with the MNR.

Reports suggest right wing organisations in West Germany also may have joined the growing band of supporters who could be using Oman and the Comoro Islands as links in the air-supply network.

The Malawi connection is also puzzling as last year President Kamuzu Banda signed a non-aggression pact similar to the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique's President Samora Machel.

CSO: 3400/631

MOZAMBIQUE

MOVE TO PROTECT FOREIGN AID WORKERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Feb 85 p 4

[Text] MAPUTO--Foreign aid workers in Mozambique are being pulled back into five regional centres following attacks on foreigners by MNR rebels.

About 40 Soviet non-essential staff have returned home because the Mozambique military authorities could not guarantee them adequate protection.

Danish, Canadian, Dutch and Swedish expatriates who work on agricultural and other aid projects in exposed rural situations are being instructed to move to the provincial centres of Mapu, Beira, Quelimane, Nampula, or, in some instances, Tete because conditions in the country side are considered too dangerous.

The Soviet staff who have been withdrawn were working mainly in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Tete. Most of the group were family members but included interpreters and other staff.

Decision

The decision to withdraw was taken following the deaths of eight East German technicians last December near Lichinga on the Malawi border.

It was stressed that the withdrawal took place with the agreement of the Mozambican authorities after requests for guaranteed protection could not be met.

An interdepartmental committee has been set up in Maputo to review the security of foreign aid projects on a case-by-case basis. It is chaired by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano.

Spokesmen for Western embassies say the step does not mean a reduction in assistance to Mozambique, but is intended to prevent further deaths.

--In September last year MNR Secretary-General Evo Fernandes said expatriates in Mozambique would be viewed as targets. Since then, about a dozen have been killed.

CSO: 3400/619

MOZAMBIQUE

LIVING CONDITIONS IN MAPUTO DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 3 Feb 85 p 14

[Article by Jacques de Vos Malan: "Maputo: City Under Siege"]

[Text] In Maputo on a hot, humid Saturday night, Buzio's is the place to be. There is, of course, the Polana Hotel but it's strictly for the very wealthy and everything must be paid for in foreign currency.

So you settle for Buzio's. The food is not good and the beer is truly awful, but Buzio's is full and noisy, a place to forget for a while the problems which lie outside.

The "Aeroporto Internacional de Maputo" at Mavalane boasts three-metre-high lettering which inform the traveller he is about to enter a "zone of human liberty"--a zone which at first sight seems almost deserted and, on this occasion as it has done so often in the past, without electric power.

Near the airport, at the foot of the modern Ministry of Agriculture building, is a vast traffic circle which surrounds Heroes' Acre, the permanently guarded tomb of Eduardo Mondlane, the founder of Frelimo. Opposite the tomb is a vast mural, 95 m long, the collective work of a group of artists which depicts on a curving wall 6 m tall the story of the struggle towards independence. This is only the first, albeit the most impressive, of the scores of mural paintings which decorate the city.

In the city, apart from their names, Avenida Julius Nyerere and Avenida Kenneth Kaunda have not changed much. This is still "embassy row" where foreign representatives live in comfortable two-storey houses overlooking the bay. In the same area live the senior Frelimo officials. It is here too, in what used to be the Sporting Clube de Lourenco Marques, that Field Marshal President Samora Machel has the largest of his several headquarters between which he shuttles at irregular intervals to confound any would-be assassins.

Compared to the Lisbon-like bustle of pre-independence days, the central business district of Maputo seems almost abandoned. The doors of John Orr's, one of the oldest department stores in town, are still dutifully and optimistically opened every day, though inside there are rows and rows of bare display cabinets and empty shelves.

Every second or third store is closed and barred, and those that still open for business tend to be shops which offer some sort of service: watch repairs or dress-making rather than goods or produce.

Abruptly, it all begins to press in upon the senses: the isolated, wildly driven vehicles, the Frelimo troops in well-cut camouflage uniforms who stroll the streets, the pot-holed tar and cracked and broken paving of the sidewalks, the barren store fronts.

Abruptly you are reminded that this is infinitely more than just 10 years of black communist rule, for Maputo is a city under siege.

The local residents, those who are able to secure their weekly ration of 20 litres of petrol, no longer travel further beyond the city limits than Costa de Sol to the north or Matola to the west, a radius of about 10 km, for out there is the "resistencia," the MNR.

Catembe, across the river-mouth to the south, is definitely unsafe and though there is little public information about the war against the MNR, a few days earlier Frelimo troops were seen returning to the city on the Catembe ferry bringing their dead and wounded with them.

Undoubtedly, the resistencia is having a serious effect on the national economy:

In Maputo food is being rationed according to the size of one's family. Ration cards are required for the purchase of soap, rice, flour and many other items, when they are available at all.

The Costa de Sol is no longer a place to take the kids for a Sunday picnic. For that matter, the residents of Maputo no longer have access to Ponta d'Oro in the south or any of the other traditional resorts where one could escape the mid-summer heat and humidity of the city. The resistencia controls it all.

Only Inhaca Island, 40 km across the bay, is still safe. But Inhaca is for those with the money to pay for the hotel and the ski-boats to reach it.

The theory among the local residents of Maputo, supported by some senior government officials, is that the resistencia will not attempt to take the cities of Mozambique, since they do not have the men or the means to hold them. But many well-informed people in Maputo envisage something approaching a Beirut-type situation if the MNR were to begin making disruptive night attacks on the city limits.

If Maputo seems a city under siege, with more than just a feeling of anarchy in the air, an extensive part of the infrastructure does still exist and function, even if in somewhat mysterious ways. The postal service operates, as do the telephones, the dental and medical clinics, political offices and the state lottery.

Within what may seem at times to be a sea of decay and despondency there are zones of organisation, islands of calm such as the Clube Naval yacht club, the Polana Hotel, the Eduardo Mondlane University and, of course, Buzio's.

For the diplomats, foreign businessmen and locals who have somehow managed to secure foreign currency, there is always the Interfranca store to supply a few of the comforts of life, while senior Frelimo officials can shop in meticaïs at their own privileged store. But the great mass of workers must fend for themselves.

If the war can be stopped, the economic situation and hence the general quality of life will improve rapidly and dramatically.

But Frelimo leaders must know better than most that a resistance movement operating in the African bush is no easy thing to put an end to. Certainly the war will not have ended by June and the tenth anniversary of independence is likely to be a very sombre affair, since there is little to celebrate right now.

CSO: 3400/631

NAMIBIA

CONTROVERSY OVER WHITE BUSINESSMEN'S RIGHT TO INVEST IN TOWNSHIPS

White Businessmen Told 'Keep Out'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Jan 85 pp 1, 10

[Text] "White money power" was unwelcome and should be banned in Namibia's underdeveloped townships because it represents the unbridled exploitation of the country's underprivileged communities and not their upliftment.

And the Administrator General Dr Willie van Niekerk is to be requested by Namibia's fledgling Central Chamber of Commerce, Centracoc, to invoke legislation handicapping the flow of white-owned investment capital into the townships while giving small-scale black-owned capital first bite at new business opportunities there.

Addressing journalists in Windhoek last night, Centracoc leaders explained their stand. They were not against white investment in townships, but any investment should be developmental and not exploitative.

Recent constitutional reforms, which had abolished apartheid's legal restrictions on property ownership, had resulted in a stream of white capital into the townships in the wake of retreating municipal monopolies on housing, transport and business--notably the liquor trade.

But the new dispensation "did not take into consideration the retardation of the black people," said Mr A. Gowaseb, National Chairman of Centracoc.

"We call on the AG, the private sector and those involved with development policy to encourage property ownership amongst the black people to ensure the economic independence of our country."

Mr Gowaseb also called for the abolition of township advisory boards because "they mean nothing to us. They are the remnants of Bantu Administration."

"We cannot see our own brothers used against us."

Centracoc was not out "to prevent big white capital from investing in our townships, but we want to see the statutory bodies concerned give black businessmen a fair chance."

Mr Gowaseb disclosed that Centracoc had received a written request from a white business chamber for amalgamation.

"These people saw the danger and realised that with their money power they still cannot walk the road to economic independence and a healthy government alone," he said.

The President, Mr Michael Narib, would not say who it was, but the request, as well as the development questions, would be raised at an extraordinary congress scheduled for later this month.

Mr Gowaseb said they realised "when independence comes there will not suddenly be huge new investments. If the white man is honest he will do it now."

Mr Narib pointed out whites would not buy residential properties in townships "because they would not benefit."

But they tendered for business erven, outbidding their weaker black competitors.

"Katutura is developing fast and white money powers are infiltrating like roaring lions for nothing else but exploitation," Mr Gowaseb said.

The Katutura Advisory Board had told Centracoc it had no power to rectify the situation, and that as civil servants they only implemented government policy. "Why don't they fit policy to the circumstances?" he asked.

"How can black people be expected to help in the search for a solution if they still own nothing," asked Mr Narib.

When it became permissible for blacks to own property "only one door was opened to them."

But the door to capital accumulation had remained shut over the decades and now they were expected to compete on an equal footing with entrenched white capital.

Loan applications by black businessmen were turned down by banks because they could not furnish the deposits and securities.

Mr Narib called for the formation of a statutory township development fund and urged the "white money powers" to invest in it, rather than compete openly with township businessmen.

"We don't want to beg from the white businesses, we only want to be given an opportunity as the Afrikaners were."

Mr Johan Uys, Centracoc's "advisor and bookkeeper," explained there was a "real fear," amongst township businessmen of new white-owned capital buying up business erven and floating businesses in their part of town.

"Ours is a cry for help from the wilderness," he said.

Centracoc was aware that Central Government was busy formulating development policy at present. "But these global policies have to be worked through to their small-scale application.

"We urge all policy-making bodies to delve deeper into the practical aspects before blueprints for development are finalised.

"Although we as whites are not to blame for the development gap, we are responsible for taking it into account."

Mr Uys acknowledged: "It sounds impossible to promote the lowest prices tendered for the purchase of a township property.

"But guidelines can be inscribed into tenders to promote the local small businessman," he said.

'White Money Power' Defended

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] White businessmen have strongly defended unfettered economic competition against criticism that black entrepreneurs in the townships are at the mercy of a much stronger "white money power" invading their homeground.

The businessmen rejected the suggestion that black investors should be protected against the huge resources of the white-owned business establishment through legislation.

The criticism was levelled recently by the Central Chamber of Commerce, Centracoc, who said white-owned capital should be banned in the underdeveloped townships because it represented exploitation of underprivileged communities without promoting black entrepreneurs.

Centracoc suggested legislation should be introduced to handicap the flow of white capital into townships and give black businessmen first bite at new opportunities.

Centracoc cited as an example an erf in Katutura which was sold by tender to the Caltex Oil company for R190,000 when there were several tenders from black entrepreneurs, the highest of which was R35,000, and the reserve price on the erf R13,000.

The Manager of Caltex in Namibia, Mr Charles von Gericke, said "I fully agree that we will develop the black man as far as possible."

But he added: "If we want a free market system in SWA and to have open areas and no discrimination then we can't legislate for new restrictions."

He said in any case Caltex would employ a black businessman to run the service station it would build on the erf.

The President of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Mr Christo van Niekerk, said to a large extent he agreed that whites do have an advantage because they have been in business for a long time and have more experience.

He said he did not believe legislation was the answer to the problem. "We have to work according to market trends."

Mr Dieter Voigts, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries, said: "I can understand that there is a certain amount of resentment that capital from white sources is more freely available but we are all claiming, and so is Centracoc, to be supporters of the free enterprise system."

The Deputy Director of the Katutura Advisory Board, Mr Faan Oosthuizen, said regarding the consideration of tenders the Board acted as a matter of policy in the best interests of the inhabitants of Katutura.

He said that in the past the Board had favoured black businessmen and had been criticised for this by the then Minister's Council.

To a certain extent the Board's policy is flexible, which could mean taking a lower tender if there was a small difference in the amounts offered.

In the case of the erf sold to Caltex it would have been illogical to accept a tender for R35,000 rather than one for R190,000.

At their press conference in Windhoek last week, Centracoc's accountant and advisor, Mr Johan Uys, had said: "We feel development ends with that R190,000 cheque."

The money would in any event be used for the benefit of the community, countered Mr Oosthuizen.

He said the Board normally accepted that the highest tender was in the best interests of the municipality. "I don't think the Advisory Board can do much more in this respect," he said.

A spokesman for the Office of the Administrator-General said Dr Willie Van Niekerk did not react to news reports.

Centracoc leaders had said last week they would await the AG's response to their public call, before considering possible formal approaches.

CSO: 3400/632

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN RESULTS--In the compulsory registration campaign of all men between the ages of 17 and 54 in South West Africa, about 17,400 have registered themselves in the northern districts of Grootfontein, Tsumeb, Outjo and Outjiwarongo; the largest group are the Damaras, who comprise about 25 percent of the total. Of the remainder, 18 percent are Ovambos, 20 percent whites, 10 percent bushmen, 9 percent Hereros and the rest are Rehobothers, Coloureds, Kavangos and Tswana. The officer commanding the South West Africa territory force, Maj-Gen George Meiring, has emphasised that the compulsory registration, which is being extended to other regions, does not mean that all men will necessarily be called up. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 18]

CSO: 3400/613

NIGER

PORTION OF PUBLIC SECTOR MAY BE 'PRIVATIZED'

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 29 Nov 84 p 28

[Text] AFP reports that the Nigerien Government has confirmed its intention to continue with its reform of the public and quasi-public sectors of the economy, undertaken in 1983 in collaboration with the World Bank, announcing its intention to move quickly to alter the status to a considerable number of enterprises, according to observers in Niamey.

The new minister for public corporations, state corporations, and mixed-investment corporations, quartermaster General Mamadou Beidari, has sent letters to the directors of nine corporations of the 54 currently in the public and quasi-public sector informing them that the state would transfer the stock it holds in those companies as of 1 December 1984.

In all, according to reliable sources, more than a score of companies may go private, either partially or entirely, while one will be simply liquidated.

These measures, informed Nigerien sources emphasize, adopted last August, shortly after the creation of a special ministry headed by Mamadou Beidari, say that the government considers "straightening out" the public sector an absolute priority, because of its impact on the national economy.

This sector accounts for a total of 10 percent of GNP, and employs 13,000 full-time people, or 20 percent of all wage-paying jobs in the country, and is represented in all branches of business, ranging from conventional public utilities (water and electricity, the post office, and telecommunications) to the most competitive sectors (paper-making, brickmaking, and hotels...).

With the economic crisis that has struck Niger, due primarily to the languishing market for uranium, Niger's principal resource, "The state can no longer afford to bear the financial burden of these companies, many of which are notoriously ill-managed and over-staffed," explains the same source.

According to the April 1984 World Bank report, based on an audit of all 54 public and quasi-public companies, the financial bottom line for the sector as a whole from 1980 through 1983 shows a net accumulated deficit of 29 billion CFA francs, coupled with a trend toward even greater losses.

The report showed, among other things, the exceedingly run-down condition of some key companies, such as the Development Bank of the Republic of Niger (BDRN, biggest in the country, the Postal and Telecommunications Office (OPT), or the Nigerien Coal Company (SONICAR), whose operating deficit reached more than 20 billion CFA francs from 1980 through 1983.

6182

CSO: 3419/245

NIGER

MINES MINISTER ON 'GOLD RUSH'

Niamey SAHEL DIMANCHE in French 25 Jan 85 p 5

[Interview with Sani Koutoubi, Minister of Mines and Industries; date and place not specified: "Gold Strike in the Sirba Valley: 60-Kilo Treasure Trove"]

[Text] SAHEL DIMANCHE: Mr Minister, as you know, gold has been found in the Sirba Valley. Thousands of people are already at the site, and digging for themselves in the open-pit mine there. Can you confirm this news for us?

Sani Koutoubi: Of course I can. It is no secret.

S.D.: It would seem, furthermore, that the discovery is not new, and that the government, through its official agencies, has been prospecting in this region for the past 20 years.

S.K.: Yes, that is correct: the National Agency for Mineral Research and Production (ONAREM) has conducted major research in the Sirba Valley, concentrating on the localities of Tourey, Boulkagou Tiambi, Al Mani Gountou, and Bani Gountou, among others. In the process, the entire gamut of research methods has come into play:

-- Trenches and wells were dug and samples taken for assays in the laboratory of gold content, and field-tests were done at the washing-trough;

-- Geophysical measurements were taken by magnetometer to provide a clearer picture of some anomalies noted;

-- More than 1,400 meters of core samples were taken, some of them from 350 meters below the surface.

-- All this work enabled us to pinpoint the zones of Bani Gountou and Al Mani Gountou as the most promising from the point of view of gold content.

Systematic prospecting in these two zones enabled us to assess their gold-bearing potential.

S.D.: Could you tell us the results of all that research, and the estimated size of the reserves?

S.K.: The various work-sites mentioned earlier gave us a clearer idea of the nature and extent of the gold-bearing mineralization in the Sirba Valley. That is why we now assume that gold is to be found mainly in the alluvial deposits of the Sirba; none of our efforts to find primary gold in the quartz layers or elsewhere, proved fruitful.

The two sectors worth looking at (Al Mani Gountou and Bani Gountou) contain reserves assessed at 60 kilos.

The size of the reserves is governed by the volume of gold-bearing alluvia still in place; that volume is fairly small, thereby limiting the gold potential of this region.

S.D.: What is going to happen now, then?

S.K.: The search for gold in the alluvia of the Sirba in the neighborhood of Tourey can now be considered at an end. As a consequence, even if ONAREM is going to continue its operations in the region, they will be shifted to other targets, particularly to the aeromagnetic anomalies and the quartz veins in the region, in the hope of finding primary gold mineralization associated with certain sulfides (pyrites, chalco-pyrites, etc...).

These "clandestine" operations" cannot in any way interfere with ONAREM. The problem, though, does not lie there. The right to operate a mine can be acquired only through a mining operation permit or a mining concession, according to PL 61-8, enacted on 19 May 1961; there is a catch: neither Nigeriens nor foreigners possess the technical and financial capacity to operate this small deposit "according to the rules of the art."

The problem is to find out if the state, bearing in mind the tonnage we now know is there, unable to undertake a conventional operation of this deposit, can make an exception and allow its operation under certain conditions to be defined in the interim: in this case, it is important that we train these operators with a view to controlling and organizing the exploitation.

In a number of African countries, this type of operation exists, but training and supervisory help is usually provided by a government mining agency, with authorization to buy the mineral products directly and thus assure their marketing.

On the other hand, an underground mine involves heavy risks and, as a general rule, accidents are frequent. All of that militates in favor of adequate supervision for this operation.

S.D. There is a problem, however: we noticed a number of non-Nigeriens at the site in question. Does it seem proper to you that foreigners be allowed to make free with our country's riches?

S.K.: The presence of foreigners on the site cannot be considered proper, but it is understandable inasmuch as it is these very aliens who are most skilled in the techniques of placer mining. For most Nigeriens, with the exception of those who have worked in the research teams that covered the region, these are new techniques they will have to learn.

S.D.: We also noticed that the biggest buyers of gold nuggets at the mine were non-Nigeriens who had come especially for that purpose. Aren't they required, for example, to declare what they have bought at customs, unless they pay duty, before they can take the product out of the country?

S.K.: Foreigners or not, mine operations are subject to certain tax conditions (PL 74-22, enacted on 6 April 1974) requiring the payment of certain fees and taxes (fixed duty, and a superficiary and advalorem royalty) as well as exit duties.

As a consequence, should the state, for exceptional reasons, tolerate this kind of activity on the part of its nationals, the massive presence of foreign nationals might well pose serious problems.

S.D. You are no doubt going to say that this has to do with your colleague in the Health Ministry, but even so, we are going to ask you the question: Isn't it prudent to have a medical team there, where there some 20,000 people living in very crowded and unenviable health conditions?

S.K.: It is certain that if the state allows this mining, urgent measures must be taken in several areas:

-- In connection with the mine itself: monitoring and organization of the operation;

-- at the security level, the gathering of individuals from so many disparate backgrounds certainly poses serious problems. It becomes necessary to send police forces to these places to maintain order;

-- in the matter of health and hygiene, it is clear that a concentration of 20,000 people calls for the presence of a medical unit.

All these arrangements are costly, and, one way or another, the state must dip into its coffers.

S.D.: Why did the public have to wait 19 years to learn that there is gold in Niger, and that people have been mining it for so many years?

S.K.: The Mines and Industries Ministry annually publishes a report summing up the results of all work undertaken; furthermore these reports are by no means confidential, since they are distributed to all ministerial departments and to all agencies involved in mining problems.

In addition, I must point out that until such time as there is a feasibility study indicating the possibility of exploiting a mineral discovery, the Mines and Industries Ministry does not think it prudent to issue press statements on the subject. We have nothing to hide from the Nigerien media, which have every right to know what we are doing.

In conclusion, for small-scale exploitations, the state may, exceptionally, authorize their operation, with the understanding that these kinds of operations have always proved more profitable, with the main thing's being to make sure they have effective but light supervision.

This experiment had, for that matter, been tried successfully since colonial days, and the individual gold-washers did better than the privately owned companies.

6182

CSO: 3419/245

NIGER

BRIEFS

FRENCH SEED-CORN FOR NIGER--As part of the contribution of the Government of the French Republic and of the European Economic Community to the off-season crop program, a cargo plane arrived in Niamey last Friday carrying 110 tons of maize seed. The seed is a gift from the Government of the French Republic to the Republic of Niger. The air transport was financed by the European Community as emergency aid for Niger. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 19 Nov 84 p 2] 6182

FRG EMERGENCY AID--As part of the emergency off-season crop program, the minister-delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning has the pleasure of announcing that the Federal Republic of Germany has made the sum of 15,150 million CFA francs available to the government. This financial action is designed to purchase and ship 73 tons of seed potatoes to the various zones of activity. The minister-delegate takes this happy occasion to reaffirm to the government of the Federal Republic of Germany the gratitude of the government and peoples of Niger for this deeply appreciated act. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 19 Nov 84 p 2] 6182

CHINESE MEDICAL AID--A ceremony to celebrate the delivery of medicines and technical instruments, a gift from the people of China to the people of Niger, was held Wednesday at the Niamey hospital. The gift is worth about 9.770 million francs. The Chinese economic representative to Niger says he is certain on this occasion that this action will reinforce cooperation not only in the medical and health fields but also between our two countries and our people. Finally, he expressed the wish that cooperation will continue and be increasingly fruitful between China and Niger. The proceedings then moved to the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs. On this occasion the deputy secretary of the aforesaid ministry spoke to the assembled gathering. "The practice is now established that a Chinese medical unit will come to Niger and at the same time we are formally receiving a significant amount of drugs and medical equipment," said Dourfaye at the beginning of his speech. "It was not later than last March," he recalls, "that I received 17 cases of drugs here worth 8,856,500 francs, a gift of the Chinese Government and its people to the Republic of Niger. Here we are all together again," continued Dourfaye, "to receive 30 more cases which shows so well the quality of our cooperation." Finally, Dourfaye praised the excellence of our relations while expressing the sincere wish that friendship between people will grow stronger so that human solidarity will live and triumph. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 21-23 Dec 84 p 4] 6182

NIGERIA

LAKE CHAD BASIN DRYING UP

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jan 85 p 1

[Text]

THE volume of water in the Lake Chad Basin has decreased substantially as a result of persistent drought.

This was revealed by the Executive Secretary of the Lake Chad Basin Commission, Alhaji Mustapha Sam and the General Manager of the Chad Basin and Rural Development Authority, Alhaji Bunu Musa.

Alhaji Bunu Musa said waters of the lake had receded so much that the authority could not get water for its South Chad Irrigation Project.

Alhaji Mustapha Sam explained that the two principal sources of the lake, Rivers Shari and Logone had virtually dried up as a result of persistent shortfall in rains.

A similar situation is also facing the huge reservoir in Tiga Dam in Kano State

which has forced the Kano-Hadejia River Basin and Rural Development Authority to halt its dry season cultivation.

The dam which was commissioned in 1974 was estimated to have a storage capacity of 1,980 million cubic metres of water.

The dam was designed on the assumption of an annual in-flow of 1,060 million cubic metres of water from its catchment.

It was learnt that the rainfall over the last 10 years had progressively declined to about 28 inches from an average of 40 inches.

New Nigerian learnt also that as a result of this decline, the in-flow into the dam had fallen to a mere 310 million cubic metres in 1984 while the storage at the end of the last rainy season stood at 786 million cubic metres only.

As the rainfall and storage declined, demand for Tiga Dam water increased.

At present, it was gathered, there are about 42,500 acres of land developed by various agencies for irrigated

agriculture which together require about 950 million cubic metres of water.

It was noted that the water carrying efficiency of the river had been very poor and about 60 per cent of the water released from Tiga Dam seeps underground at the junction of the basement complex and Lake Chad formation.

The flow at Hadejia has also been negligible causing hardships to the inhabitants.

The retiring General Manager of the Kano-Hadejia River Basin and Rural Development Authority, Alhaji Ahmadu Rufai, has already cautioned all users of the Tiga Dam water to be prudent and to stop all expansion schemes till Challawa Gorge Dam is completed.

He appealed to Water Resources and Engineering Construction Agency, Kano State Agriculture and Rural Development Authority, other government agencies and individuals in the basin to refrain from expanding their programmes which could put more stress on the dam.

CSO: 3400/495

NIGERIA

ALLEGED 15-MILLION NAIRA FRAUD IN ABUJA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jan 85 p 16

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text]

THE case of alleged 15 million Naira fraud preferred against the former Administrator of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Alhaji Ibrahim Majidadi and 39 others will soon be transferred to the Abuja High Court for trial.

This indication was given yesterday by a Legal Officer in the Justice Department of the Ministry of Federal Capital Territory, Mr. Moses Abel, when the case came up for hearing before the Garki Chief Magistrate's Court.

Mr. Abel told the court that the Justice Department was considering terminating the preliminary investigation in the case already started before the court and transferring the case to the High Court for direct trial.

He told the court that normal processes of transferring the case to the High Court were now in progress and asked for an adjournment to enable the Justice

Department to formalise the transfer.

Counsel to the accused persons drew the attention of the court to the prolonged delay in the hearing of the case and urged the court to grant a short adjournment.

The counsel urged the court to rule that if by the next adjournment the prosecution failed to transfer the case to the High Court, preliminary investigation already started be continued.

The trial Magistrate, Alhaji Mohammed Kusharki, upheld the counsel's submission.

He expressed disappointment at the delay in the hearing of the case, adding: "It will be in the interest of justice to speed up action in this case since justice delayed is justice denied."

The accused persons were alleged to have between July and August 1982 raised fictitious vouchers for jobs not done and converted the money accruing from the vouchers to their own use.

Hearing was fixed for February 26, this year.

CSO: 3400/495

NIGERIA

FOOD, DRUG LAWS STILL IN DRAFT FORM AFTER 10 YEARS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Tajudeen Yusuff]

[Text]

MORE than 30 drugs and food quality control regulations drawn up 10 years ago by the Federal Ministry of Health cannot be enforced.

This is because all the regulations validly made under the Food and Drugs Decree 35 of 1974 are still in the draft stage.

The regulations are designed to aid the Federal Government in its determination to ensure that the composition of food and drugs sold in the country, are free from harmful additives and contaminants.

Making the disclosure in an address delivered in Lagos on Monday to members of the Society of Public Analysts of Nigeria (SPAN), the Minister of Health, Dr. Emmanuel Nsan said that the situation was one of the major constraints facing his ministry.

He told participants at the two-day national training workshop and fourth annual conference of the society that action would be taken without further delay to ensure that all the draft regulations become law.

Dr. Nsan also announced that a new Food and Drug Advisory Council would soon be set up to assist the government to supervise standards of the practices of the public analysts.

The minister called on members of the SPAN to critically look into the nature, substance and quality of our basic local raw materials with a view to using them as substitutes for the imported ingredients now being used in the nation's food and drug manufacturing industry.

Earlier in his welcome address, Mr. A.K. Haruna, Chairman of the Society of Public Analysts of Nigeria said that many quality control laboratories of manufacturing companies in the country were 'mere window dressing.'

CSO: 3400/495

NIGERIA

BANKS URGED TO LEND 40 PERCENT OF DEPOSITS IN RURAL BRANCHES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jan 85 p 1

[Text]

COMMERCIAL banks in the country are required to lend not less than forty per cent of the total deposits collected in their rural branches to borrowers in such areas this year.

This was contained in the Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) monetary policy circular No. 19 issued by the Governor, Alhaji Abdulkadir Ahmed.

The governor explained that this was to enhance the objectives of the rural branch banking system which include the rapid economic development of rural areas.

He therefore, advised banks to ensure that the appropriate returns on rural banking credit operations were rendered monthly to the Central Bank.

On capital funds, Alhaji Abdulkadir said except with the approval of CBN, a bank might not apply its funds for

payment of dividends to its shareholders this year unless such bank maintained a ratio of not less than 1-2 between its adjusted capital funds and its total loans and advances which means the former should not be less than eight and a half per cent of the latter.

He said provision for bad and doubtful debts should be netted out of loans and advances in the calculation of the ratio.

He also advised all commercial banks to continue to maintain with the Central Bank head office, a minimum amount of cash deposit expressed as a ratio of its total demand deposits according to the classification of banks.

The governor said supply of mid-month returns on certain financial data of commercial and merchant banks should continue this year.

CSO: 3400/495

NIGERIA

USE OF WORD INDIGENE CAUSES DISHARMONY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Jan 85 pp 1, 13

[Article by Andrew Orolua]

[Text]

GOVERNOR Samuel Atukum of Plateau State has expressed concern over the use of the words "non-indigenes" and "indigenes" to cause disharmony among people in the state.

He told officials of National Association of Plateau State Students who called on him on Monday, to de-emphasise the use of the words because some unscrupulous elements were using it to fan embers of hatred and disharmony among various communities in the state.

Warning that any person caught using the words with intent to create disaffection among the people or with reference to government policies would be treated as a saboteur. He said all inhabitants of the state must be given a chance to live in harmony.

The student's association had earlier urged the governor to terminate the appointments of non-indigenous civil servants in the state to create opportunities for the indigenes.

They also suggested the appointment of indigenes as principals, headmasters and vice-principals and reservation of ninety per cent ad-

mission and employment for indigenes and that the state government should reconsider the re-introduction of school fees and stop further cuts in scholarship allowances.

On the issue of scholarship and allowance, Governor Atukum said that 8,222 students studying in higher institutions in the country and abroad were on state scholarship.

This number, he said, include 2,000 students offered scholarship to study science subjects this academic year and 2,300 1983/84 session students whose scholarship took effect from this session.

He explained that the state government could not reduce cuts in students scholarship allowance because of its financial constraints and other considerations.

He asked the students, "do you think that it is fair to charge a primary school pupil five Naira and ask you to go with all the scholarship allowance?"

The state government spent 7 million Naira on scholarship allowance last year when it implemented 50 per cent cuts in allowances.

SEYCHELLES

MARKETING BOARD TO CONTROL IMPORTS, EXPORTS

Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 1 Feb 85 pp 1, 10

[Text]

ALL imports into and exports from Seychelles are under the direct control of the Seychelles Marketing Board (SMB) as from today.

However, the SMB's Import Division, which is a separate body from the Import Control which will issue import permits, will not import everything, a statement from the Marketing Board has stressed.

"It will import only essential items and private merchants will still be allowed to import goods," the SMB said.

The Import Division, which is headed by Mr Mukesh Valabji, officially goes into operation at Victoria House this morning when new import procedures also come into effect.

The first aim of the Division is to guarantee that all essential items consumed in Seychelles are available.

The Division will also obtain the best, competitive prices for such goods and make these available to consumers at fair prices too.

Two other aims are to ensure that all imported goods are of excellent quality and to protect locally made goods against imports.

Fully computerised

To achieve these aims, the Marketing Board will be fully computerised. Already import information for 1983-84 has been computerized in detail. As a result, the Import Division knows exactly what has entered the country, how much was paid for each of these items, which countries they come from, who imported them, and so on.

The Import Division will make sure that products made locally in sufficient quantities are not imported.

The statement from the Marketing Board explained that the Division would be able to obtain goods at better prices because it would buy in larger quantities from the best markets.

"The element of over-invoicing, which had become a common practice among a few merchants will not be there," the statement added.

The Import Division will also hold buffer stocks of up to three to six months of all essential goods to ensure against shortages.

As a result of the Import Division coming to existence, there has been a complete change in import procedures.

Starting today, any trader who wants to import goods must first of all have an Importer's License. This is issued by the Licensing Authority and not the Marketing Board.

The Importer must then obtain an Import Permit for each specific item. He fills in an "Application for Import Permit" form (AIP), in duplicate and then deposits the form, in person, at the reception of the Import Control which is located on the first floor of Victoria House. The form, which can be bought from the Seychelles National Printing Company, will be stamped by the clerk, with a copy immediately being given back to the importer. The other copy is retained for seven days.

After this period, the importer can collect his permit from the Import Control and can start importing.

However, the importer must make sure that the goods enter the country on or before the

date he has stated on his Application for Import Permit form, otherwise he may lose his Importer's License.

Lifted restrictions

All restrictions which existed on certain items such as cars, videos, cassette recorders, television sets, etc, have been lifted as from today. Importers may now ask for import permits for all these items.

For all goods ordered before today, February 1, but which have not yet arrived, the importer must register all the details relating to each outstanding order at the Import Control before February 11. They must also provide proof that the goods were ordered before February 1.

More details about the Import Division and Control are expected to be released by the Marketing Board over the weekend.

CSO: 3400/525

SEYCHELLES

STATE FARMS, CO-OPS TO EXPAND AT EXPENSE OF PRIVATE FARMS

Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 24 Jan 85 pp 1, 10

[Text]

SOME 500 jobs will be created on state farms to be set up on Mahé and Praslin over the next five years and a hundred families will be encouraged to take garden farming, the Government has said.

This is in addition to the 300 to 400 jobs that will become available as 20 cooperative farms are set up over the same period.

Under the current National Development Plan, crops will be grown by large state farms, including the islands managed by the Islands Development Company (IDC); producer cooperatives; small private farms; and household gardens.

But the bulk of agricultural production will be done by the state farms and the cooperatives.

"The importance attached to state farms and cooperatives rests upon the possibilities they provide for developing a new relationship of (non-capitalist) production and of producing strictly according to national plans and Government-determined priorities and targets," the Plan says.

It calls for 10 state farms of about 50 hectares of cultivable land each to be set up between 1985 and 1989. Each farm will cost about R3.2 million and is

expected to take about three years to stand on its own feet. During that time, the Ministry of National Development will look after the farms, which will eventually be turned into large cooperatives.

The state farms will maintain and develop existing coconut plantations and grow crops and fruits for human consumption and industrial use.

On the side of livestock, both the farms and the cooperatives will be used as licensed pig breeding centres supplying animals for pork production or for fattening by individuals. The two types of farms will also rear cattle to produce beef and manure.

Another important role of the state farms will be to provide training and work experience for agricultural students.

The Government does not propose to increase the number of small private farms. However improvements, such as renovating houses and providing more or better facilities, will be carried out on blockers' small holdings. Motivated blockers will be given the best farms and inefficient ones will be rehoused.

Still smaller units of production will be set up. Housing plots of about half a hectare

will be given to families that are capable of and interested in doing some farming to supplement their income. These families will grow vegetables and rear animals for their own consumption and produce fruits and staple foods to be sold to the Seychelles Marketing Board to help reduce imports.

These plots will be developed at a rate of 20 a year at a cost of around R150,000 each.

"While each type of production unit has a role to play, it is important that the different types are integrated, together with facilities for marketing, processing and storage, into an overall system to serve the national interest and the goals and objectives of development," the Plan says.

CSO: 3400/524

SEYCHELLES

FINANCING, IMPROVEMENTS OF PORT FACILITIES DISCUSSED

Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 21 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts]

A delegation led by the Principal Secretary for Planning and External Relations, Mrs Danielle de St Jorre, left Seychelles for the Ivory Coast yesterday for loan negotiations with the African Development Bank (ADB) on the commercial port expansion project.

Mrs de St Jorre was accompanied by two senior officials from the same ministry — Mr Emmanuel Faure, the Director of Planning and Chief Economist, and Mr Allan Lloyd, the Chief Engineer.

The project involves modernising and extending the commercial port so that it will be able to handle a greater volume of cargo and berth larger ships. It is an integral part of the East Coast Project which also comprises the development of a new industrial and demersal fishing port and the construction of ship repair facilities.

Victoria's present commercial port is limited in area and facilities. It has a quay 265 metres long, 25 metres of which is unusable, and a water depth of 10.6 metres. Four sheds cover an area of approximately 6,700 square metres.

The port was built as a combined passenger/general cargo/oil discharging/fuel supply harbour, but this mixture of

functions and the limited total area of five hectares hampers the port's efficiency and makes it increasingly difficult to handle increases in container traffic.

The aim of the Commercial Port Project is to expand and rehabilitate existing facilities so as to meet present, as well as future, requirements of larger ships and the various demands of container cargo handling.

It will be necessary to stop fueling fishing vessels at the commercial port and to move this operation to the fishing port at the Long Pier. New berthing and discharge facilities for oil, bulk cement and liquid petroleum gas will be provided.

The ships' turning area will be extended and deepened to allow large tankers and cargo vessels to manoeuvre safely. The project will also provide sufficient additional land for existing needs and future expansion.

The dredging that will have to be done will, through reclamation, add approximately 16.5 hectares of new land to the port area for future port and industrial development.

Some 6,600 square metres of container handling area surfaced with concrete blocks, 12,000 square metres of out-

door storage area surfaced with asphalt, and more sheds will be provided.

The southern 25 metres of the present quay will be rebuilt while the quay itself will be extended by approximately 120 metres.

The project will cost R67 million over 1985-86.

CSO: 3400/524

SEYCHELLES

NEW SECURITY GUARD FORCE ESTABLISHED

Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 31 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE first 100 men and women of an eventual 400 who will make up the new Seychelles Security Guards were sworn into the new force yesterday at the Mont Fleuri police barracks.

All existing security guards in Seychelles, a total of 196, have been transferred into the new corps run by the Seychelles Police Force. Another 148 people have been recruited and 55 more vacancies are soon to be advertised, the Chief Security Guard, Mr Clive Elizabeth, said after the ceremony yesterday morning.

Once the new force is well established, all government, parastatal and private establishments that need security guards will have to apply to the police and pay for the services.

The force is divided into three regions covering North, Central and South Mahe with regional offices at the Beau Vallon, Central and Anse Royale police stations. The force's headquarters will be at the Central Police Station in Victoria.

The South region, by far the largest as it stretches from the Anse aux Pins Sadeco farm to Takamaka and Port Glaud, also has a sub-office at the Baie Lazare Police Station. The Central region stretches from

Upper Belonie and Union Vale south along the east coast to Anse aux Pins, while the North region includes Anse Etoile, Glacis, Beau Vallon and Bel Ombre.

Each region is headed by a Senior Security Guard.

As from Friday, February 1, when the Seychelles Security Guards officially go into action, all personnel will have to report for duty at their regional offices in the areas where they work, and not where they live.

They will work in 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. and 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. shifts and will change location every month.

The Police will provide a standard uniform and transport.

Until now, government ministries and departments, hotels, private business and other establishments have recruited their own security guards with no proper controls as to their qualifications and ability to carry out such a responsible job effectively.

The new force will soon start training the guards to patrol premises, prevent and fight fires, protect valuables such as money whether on the premises or in transit, administer first aid, and question suspects.

The guards are also expected to be given some training in the law, especially concerning powers of search and arrest, theft and related offences, wilful damage, arson, assault, bribery and corruption, forgery, trespassing and liquor licensing.

CSO: 3400/525

SOUTH AFRICA

CONCERN ABOUT NATION'S ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING N'KOMATI EXPRESSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 20 Jan 85 p 8

[Article by Michael Spicer]

[Text]

VISITING South Africans find the Polana Hotel quite congenial nowadays.

Fading Southern Sun signs adorning the poolside sauna lend the scene a sort of comfortable familiarity, a blend of Umhlanga Rocks and Mauritian resorts.

The coconut palms and groups of Eastern Europeans and North Koreans sweating heavily in formal attire, add an exotic touch.

But the air of normality is an illusion. Beyond this island of imported luxury is a sea of deprivation and famine, brought on by a vicious war, international recession and misguided domestic economic policies, natural disasters and South African pressure.

The city of Maputo is in the eye of the storm. Mozambique's move away from doctrinaire Marxist economic policies, the accompanying greater openness to Western aid and trade, and the Nkomati accord (seen by the West as an integral part of their improved links with Mozambique) have all combined to boost activity in the once almost moribund port.

South African, British and European teams are improving the coal, sugar and container terminals. United States and European aid money is flowing in and Mozambique's debts have been rescheduled by the Paris Club. The colourful Johnny Henn from the Eastern Transvaal has wrapped up a deal to improve the tourist facilities on Inhaca Island, and other entrepreneurs are constantly seeking opportunities.

Guarantees

Mozambique's accession to the International Monetary Fund, to the World Bank, the signing of an agreement with the United States

which will provide guarantees to US investors, a new investment code, and prospective membership of the Lomé Convention, all underline the determination of the Frelimo government to tackle Mozambique's severe economic problems.

Whilst this activity is important in laying foundations for future economic recovery, any real economic progress is contingent on the abatement of the storm outside the city confines. City residents are only too aware of this and wonder openly about the promised fruits of Nkomati.

Hunger and fear combine to give a tension to life in Maputo which belies the superficial tranquillity. At the root of it all lies the threat of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance movement or "bandits" as they are referred to in official circles.

Reports of their increasingly brutal attacks on civilians appear even more frequently in the media. Direct accounts, such as that given to me by a tearful young Dutch aid worker who had come across the mutilated bodies of villagers amongst whom he had worked, personalise the horrors of the conflict, bringing it home to the expatriate community in Maputo.

The gruesome death of two Britons at the hands of the MNR, just 2km over the South African border, has crystallised concerns about South Africa's role in the implementation of the Nkomati accord.

For much of 1984 a certain ambivalence towards the accord could be detected in some quarters in Pretoria. South Africa and Mozambique sought different immediate objectives. For Mozambique, the aim was to facilitate

the destruction of the MNR and promote economic rehabilitation. For South Africa, the cessation of ANC infiltration and the achievement of a diplomatic re-entry into Africa and the wider world was the goal.

But once Pretoria's goals had been met, different attitudes were revealed towards the Frelimo government and the rebel group who had been used as a lever to help transform Frelimo's policy towards South Africa.

Should Frelimo be actively supported in destroying them? Or should Frelimo and the MNR be left to slug it out? Or should the two be encouraged to reconcile their differences in a government of national unity? Or should clandestine aid towards the MNR through unofficial and third parties be encouraged on the assumption that the MNR as an anti-Marxist, pro-South African movement, could and should replace Frelimo as the government?

Elements of all these approaches seemed to be present in the attitudes of individuals within South African governing circles. But such ambivalence could not endure in the face of events on the ground and the combined moves of Mozambique, the US and Western countries in general.

Firstly, it became clear that the MNR had not only been resupplied at the time of Nkomati, but were continuing to receive assistance from a variety of sources, thereby enabling them to carry the war to all 10 Mozambican provinces. Apart from the supply routes from Malawi and the Comoros which channelled assistance from individuals in Portugal, West Germany and perhaps even Arab countries, persistent and seemingly well-founded rumours circulated about assistance from South Africa.

As the MNR campaign of ter-

ror drew closer to Maputo, the pressure was on to cut off the movement's sources of supply.

Hence Mr Pik Botha's trip to Malawi and the Comoros, whose friendly governments were warned of the costs in terms of Southern African stability of tolerating MNR resupply from their territory.

But the real problem remained untackled. Whilst the official South African commitment to Nkomati seemed firm enough, the ambivalence remained. Private individuals in the Portuguese-speaking community in South Africa and SADF individuals in the field sympathetic to the MNR continued, from all accounts, to be active.

The strong evidence that the group of MNR rebels responsible for the two Britons' death were based in South Africa and had been responsible for the most recent sabotage of the Mozambique powerlines, also just across the border, seems finally to have driven Pretoria to its most precise statement of policy on Nkomati and Mozambique to date.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, in a special statement this week, said "violent action against Mozambique from South African territory will not be tolerated and the government will not hesitate to act decisively against people who plan or perpetrate violence against Mozambique, or those who flee to South Africa after they have carried out violent activities in Mozambique".

The importance of this statement is that it will, it is hoped, give South African policy a coherence and direction which hitherto seems to have been lacking. After this sign of positive leadership long looked for by observers, ambivalence or prevarication whether in the State Security Council or by members of the SADF will be hard to sustain.

But several questions remain. Will the closing of the net in South Africa combined with pressure on other channels of supply be sufficient to bring the MNR to the bargaining table? And if so, can the MNR and Frelimo be reconciled?

A sober assessment of Mozambique today — famine, conflict, brigandage and anarchy in large areas of the country combined with lack of infrastructure and Frelimo's always tenuous grip on some areas of the country — does not give hope for rapid progress. The actions of the network of private individuals sympathetic to the MNR will be hard to monitor.

The task of reconciling the MNR and Frelimo requires political compromises, probably on both sides, but mostly now from the MNR — but which neither side is prepared to make.

Though the conventional wisdom of the MNR as an amorphous, leaderless movement without coherent principles has had to be modified, its deficiencies in these areas present serious negotiating obstacles. Perhaps, though, they present opportunities too. With the MNR stripped of much of its external backing, and with a gradually improving economy, Frelimo might just be able to make its peace with the mass and ignore most of the MNR leaders.

At the moment Pretoria is unlikely to go further, particularly as the prospect of physical South African involvement in Mozambican peace-keeping opens a Pandora's box of controversy and difficulties.

The mantle of a regional power is a hard one to assume, as Pretoria is finding out, particularly when such a role is confused and made controversial by internationally condemned racial policies at home.

SOUTH AFRICA

TAMBO ON ANC CONFERENCE PLANS, CALL FOR PRETORIA-ANC TALKS

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 26 Jan 85 pp 7-8

[Interview with Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress]

[Text] Against the background of months of political unrest in South Africa's black townships, there have been calls within influential white ruling circles for talks between Pretoria and the major liberation movement, the African National Congress (ANC). In addition, the ANC is preparing for its first consultative conference in 15 years (both the venue and time are a closely guarded secret). In an interview last week in Lusaka, ANC president Oliver Tambo discussed these issues.

INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER: There have been repeated claims in the South African press of talks between the South African government and the ANC. Have there been any talks, negotiations, contacts or diplomatic exchanges between the ANC and Pretoria in the past year?

Oliver TAMBO: None at all. There have been discussions, I would not even call them talks, with people who are interested in the ANC and the South African regime sitting down at a round table and talking. (ANC officials have met professor Harvey VAN DER MERWE of Cape Town university and Piet MULLER, an assistant editor of Die Beeld, a government-supporting newspaper, in the last two months.) Of course, we are prepared to talk to anybody who asks us what our policy and programme is and what we think of the South African situation, and we did so. But we have objections to formal meetings which might create the impression that somehow there are secret talks going on with the South African regime. We don't think they should be secret, we don't want to be secretive with our own people. So, if we were talking, we would be talking with a clear mandate.

We take the question of talks very seriously, and when we have talks it will be on the serious question of going into the modalities of putting an end to the system of apartheid. At that point there would be an agreement that the ANC has the answer to this situation, that the goal must be a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa, that there is no alternative, that you can't solve the problem in any other way. But we

have not been impressed by South Africa's policy on talks. Nkomati (the security pact between Pretoria and Mozambique) was the result of talks, but almost one year after the signing of the Nkomati accord the Mozambicans are complaining that the South Africans have not been honest. The ANC approaches the question of talks with the South African regime with great caution, and our priority in these circumstances is that we escalate the struggle.

I.O.N.- If some Nationalist MPs sought discussions with the ANC as individuals and not as representatives of the ruling party, would the ANC be prepared to talk to them?

O.T.- I suppose there would be no harm in that. But there would be no formal meeting with the ANC as such. But they could probably meet individual members of the ANC here (in Lusaka) and talk about the ANC. And those individuals in those talks would not be binding the ANC in any way. But no such arrangements are being made to my knowledge.

I.O.N.- Influential voices within the white political and economic ruling groups are calling for talks now with the ANC, before it is too late. Why are we hearing these voices?

O.T.- I think these voices are coming precisely because of the realisation that the regime is running out of options. There was great exhilaration generally among supporters of the regime over the Nkomati accord which was aimed specifically at the ANC, and for a time it looked as if the ANC had sustained a fatal blow. The opposite has happened; the struggle has intensified on a scale rarely seen in South Africa. So, for the regime things are getting out of hand, and the ANC remains intact.

I.O.N.- What do you see as the burning issues before the ANC's consultative conference?

O.T.- The key issue is going to be the question of how to escalate the struggle and move rapidly against the regime. Therefore the conference is going to address the questions of our strategy, if only to ensure there is nothing wrong with it. I think the broad strategy (of the ANC) will stand basically as it is. I think it will be more how to implement that strategy effectively.

Then we will look at the various forms of struggle. These include the ANC underground. If the general assessment is that we have done very well, that will only be because the underground has been functioning well. But we don't think so, we certainly don't think so, and then the question of armed struggle will be hotly debated, both in the form of its intensity and character. Over the past 23 years now, armed struggle has consisted largely of attacking economic and similar targets, of sabotage. Now and again the struggle has manifested a shift towards what are called "soft targets". The general preference for sabotage in the past is going to come under very serious review. And, of course, of importance in this regard will be the effectiveness with which we combine armed struggle with political mass actions, because we think the two belong together.

I.O.N.- Two issues which we understand will come before the conference are whether non-African members of the ANC can now become members of the National Executive Committee (NEC), and whether non-Africans can be members of not only the ANC's external mission but also the movement inside South Africa. How do you think these matters will come before the conference?

O.T.- These questions are going to be debated, and I don't want to take the matter any further. I believe personally that the ANC cannot mark time when we have grown to be the embryo of a future non-racial South Africa. We must move forward and reflect in our structures the kind of South Africa that we say we envisage. But we must test opinion.

I.O.N.- Will there be elections for the NEC and will new structures emerge from the conference?

O.T.- Yes (there will be elections). New structures are very possible. At the last conference (in 1969) we emerged with drastically new structures, and we may well come up with new structures this time too, new persons filling new positions. We may even emerge with a brand new president.

CSO: 3400/614

SOUTH AFRICA

CHAIRMAN OF SOWETO'S COMMITTEE OF TEN COMMENTS ON BOTHA'S STATEMENTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Feb 85 p 10

[Interview with Dr. Nthato Motlana by Leon Marshall]

[Text]

Question: How do you see the President's speech? Have you taken "cautious encouragement" from it as initially reported?

Answer: The President made a bland statement. What could I have found encouraging about it? It lacked everything that could be called a statement of intent. Mr Botha might have tried to placate his right wing by being vague. But what has it left us, the black people?

It was a vague and highly qualified statement. He could have said all blacks could qualify for freehold tenure. Yet he qualified it by saying it would apply only to those who qualified for leasehold rights. And we all know how difficult it is to even get leasehold.

I don't know what this debating society is that he is offering us where the Government is supposed to talk to invited blacks. We've been doing that since 1910. We don't need it.

In black society the statements have been rejected almost with contempt. For the moment it has given us no hope whatsoever. We'll have to see what the enabling legislation on freehold rights and influx control says.

Q: What do you think would break the logjam between white and black?

A: Many black people have said to me to break the logjam, to end mistrust, the Govern-

ment needs to do something dramatic.

I suggest two minor things that could be done towards that end and that would not affect the power structure — in other words white minority rule. The Government needs to say:

- We abolish the pass laws with all their ramifications forthwith.

- We abolish the Group Areas Act forthwith.

If it is prepared to do that it will create so much goodwill that it will be possible to start negotiations towards a constitutional agreement. Many blacks would sit down and talk. But that is the bottom line — abolition of the Group Areas Act and the pass laws.

I was once invited by Dr Piet Koornhof to serve on a regional committee for urban blacks. Before agreeing, I called a public meeting to consult the ordinary people. There were two things they said should be done before I could serve on the committee: abolish the Group Areas Act and the pass laws.

The question is whether the Government has the political courage to do that.

The problem is that the longer they delay, the more difficult it will become for negotiations. Black demands are growing, not diminishing. First they demanded one department of education, not caring wheth-

er it was under a white Minister or not. Now there are already those demanding not only one department but also that the Minister should be black.

One thing there should be no misunderstanding about, we'll not go to the negotiating table carrying our passes.

The Government must show its bona fides first. We've been negotiating too long.

Q: But wouldn't some blacks be prepared to go to the negotiating forum anyway?

A: Of course. There are those who have grown fat on the system -- the elite created by the Government and who owe everything they have to Government patronage. They will rush to Cape Town.

The Government may even give them something which in other circumstances would have meant something. But the people they give such concessions to are themselves rejected. Thus, what they come away with is also rejected.

Why call a puppet to say: "We're giving you freehold rights and this and that"? Why

can people with doctorates from Oxford not learn? Why make concessions to puppets? Why give things to them which other people have died and suffered for?

Q: In what context then did you use the words "cautiously optimistic" when first approached on the President's remarks?

A: I am cautiously optimistic, yes, but only because I see the Government slowly and painfully coming to grips with reality. The mirage they saw of one day reversing the stream of blacks to the urban areas has disappeared.

Q: Do you think the President's offer of negotiation might eventually cause a division in black politics, with some -- say the ANC -- favouring talks and others, say Azapo, continuing to reject it?

A: The debating chamber offered to us is almost laughable.

We're all working for power, equality, one man, one vote. We'll stand united on these things. There will be no real split in black society as long as that remains our common aim.

SOUTH AFRICA

EFFECTS OF RESTRICTION LAWS ON TWO ANC LEADERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Feb 85 p 6

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

Present leader of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo was quoted extensively on television and in all major newspapers this week even though he has been legally gagged in South Africa for years.

Because he is a listed person in terms of the Internal Security Act, Mr Tambo, who lives in exile, may not ever be quoted unless special permission is granted by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

This week the Minister, for reasons best known to himself, gave that permission.

In contrast the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, presently serving a life sentence in Pollsmoor prison, MAY be quoted.

TWO LISTS

There are two lists of restricted people which newspapers consult almost daily.

The first includes a short list of people currently residing in the country who are banned under restriction orders which limit their movements and also silence them.

The second is one of listed communists and office-bearers of banned organisations stretching back decades and including some people who are dead and many others living abroad who may not be quoted, even after their deaths.

Apart from consulting these less than comprehensive lists and lawyers, newspapers tend to

apply a rule of thumb: "When in doubt, leave it out."

It was only recently that newspapers and other media finally clarified Mandela's legal position and his right to be heard.

BY DEFAULT

Even now, authorities in neither the Department of Law and Order nor the Department of Justice are willing to go on record and state categorically that what he says may be published.

It appears that by default, newspapers silenced Mandela for 17 years and four months longer than was stipulated in the letter of the law.

Mandela's is a complicated case involving a maze of security legislation. Five major acts, some of which have been incorporated into each other, must be scrutinised to explain how and why he was silenced and how he can now be quoted.

The acts include the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950, the Unlawful Organizations Act of 1960, the General Law Amendment Act of 1962, the Internal Security Act of 1982, and the Prisons Act of 1959.

Shortly before his imprisonment on November 7 1962, Mandela was prohibited for five years, in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act, from attending gatherings.

From October 4 1962 to October 1 1967 it was unlawful, in terms of a clause in the Gener-

al Law Amendment Act, to publish any speech, utterance, writing or statement by Mandela.

Because he was on Robben Island serving a life sentence when the prohibition expired, his banning order was not renewed. He could by law be quoted.

His name does not appear on a list of members of the Communist Party nor on any current Internal Security list of people who have been gagged.

It is interesting to note that he was also never listed as a member or active supporter of an unlawful organisation.

But the complex problem of quoting him does not end there.

Because he is a prisoner, permission must still be obtained from the Commissioner of Prisons, in writing, to publish any writing, statement, life story or biographical sketch concerning the offence which caused him to be jailed.

CONFUSING

Another factor involves the Unlawful Organisations Act (incorporated into the Internal Security Act). It is unlawful to promote a banned organisation.

The content of the ANC leader's speech must be carefully evaluated to ensure it does not promote the banned ANC.

Commenting on the confusing array of security laws, the head of the University of the Witwatersrand Law Faculty, Professor Johan van der Vyfer, said: "It is understandable and perhaps inevitable that in the present climate of security legislation, newspapers would end up unconsciously censoring themselves."

As of now, Mandela may be conditionally quoted — if his words filter out of his maximum security prison.

But it remains to be seen whether his name will appear on the consolidated list of silenced and restricted people being updated at present in terms of the Internal Security Act.

SOUTH AFRICA

KEY ISSUES IN CISKEI DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Feb 85 p 9

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

On December 4 1981 the blue and white flag of the brand new Republic of Ciskei was hoisted for the first time and promptly came crashing to the ground, mast and all.

There could have been a no more prophetic sign of things to come.

The flag's undignified exit from the independence celebrations was blamed on a drunken soldier.

The plight of thousands of people in the independent Bantustan ever since has been in the hands of President Lennox Sebe, once described in the South African Parliament as power drunk.

The Ciskei is seldom out of the news.

The latest items were the withdrawal of South African defence advisers and the attempt by Kaizer Matanzima of the Transkei to take advantage of the situation and invade his neighbours.

Unfortunately for Mr Matanzima, his troops would have had to cross territory the South African Government kept for itself when it created the two homelands.

And the South African Government made clear in no uncertain terms that they would not tolerate Transkei troops running about on it, no matter who they were on their way to invade.

President Sebe, who will hold office as long as he lives, has become in the words of Mrs

Helen Suzman a vicious tyrant.

He has also become an embarrassment to Pretoria.

Mr Sebe's record speaks for itself and, dating back to before independence, includes:

- A categorical refusal to accept independence until the Government guaranteed that no Ciskei subject would lose his South African citizenship or until certain territory, including King William's Town and the port city of East London were included in the homeland.

- He later accepted independence without any of these conditions being met.

- While most of the Ciskei suffers in poverty he has spent, and will spend, millions of rands on creating a new capital city at Bisho and other elaborate projects, including a R25 million airport.

The Bisho project will include luxury housing estates for his ministers, luxury cars and overseas travel.

- Hiring and firing of senior personnel, including a former Minister in Ian Smith's Rhodesian Cabinet, with great regularity and reshuffling of his own Cabinet a dozen times in the first year after independence.

- Placing of an outright ban on independent trade unions and detaining of opponents with such alarming frequency and in such numbers that even Pretoria is starting to blush.

- Threatening to detain

Progressive Federal Party MPs for daring to tour his country without permission from his office before it accepted independence.

- Declaring that a signed-up membership of 10 000 was the minimum requirement for establishment of an opposition political party.

In a homeland where most of the population is illiterate that effectively ended any hope of a legal opposition.

- Detaining and jailing of half a dozen members of his own family, including his brother Charles, for plotting against him.

The land over which Lennox Sebe rules with an iron fist in an iron glove was described in the report of the Quail Commission, which Mr Sebe himself appointed to investigate the option of independence, as moderately or severely eroded.

Agriculture is virtually impossible in the arid and barren tracts of land Pretoria ceded to the Ciskei.

Unemployment and hunger are rife and Mr Sebe has accepted without question the fact that the South African Government has used the homeland as a human dumping ground in implementing its removals policies.

Yet Mr Sebe accepted independence against the recommendations of the Quail Commission, and despite the fact that his non-negotiable conditions were never met.

Mr Sebe has led the Ciskei since 1973 when he was appointed Chief Minister; later he headed the Ciskei negotiating team on the issue of independence.

He once said if the issue were up to him he would tell the South African Government where to go. But he added that as the servant of the people he had to keep the door and the options open.

The Quail Commission had recommended a referendum to point the direction the Ciskei people wanted to go on the independence issue. In December 1980 the homeland held such a referendum. Describing anyone who planned to vote "No" as betraying the nation, Mr Sebe pushed for a "Yes" vote and finally got it.

But less than half the eligible voters bothered to register and of those who did, only 59 percent bothered to vote.

A total of just 295 891 people said "Yes" to independence and overnight more than 2 million Ciskeians lost their South African citizenship.

Most of them didn't even live in the homeland.

Economic conditions in the homeland are such that experts have calculated that it would require some R370 million per year of capital investment just to create enough jobs to cope with the demand of new job-seekers.

That would not begin to lessen the backlog.

Ciskei's total budget in the year before independence was only R98 million and South Africa provided some R67 million of that in the form of handouts.

A political scientist at Rhodes University warned in 1983 that the combination of population growth and land conditions in the homeland would turn it into a desert with standing room only long before the year 2000.

All this while Mr Sebe spends millions on new capital cities and airports and attacks everyone from America to the South African Government to the trade unions.

A black political leader recently described Mr Sebe and his homeland as a tyrannical creation of the South African Bantustan policy which is totally out of control.

SOUTH AFRICA

VILJOEN'S DEVELOPMENT IN POLITICS SEEN WORTHY OF OBSERVATION

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 10 Feb 85 p 8

[Column by James McClurg: "Nadere Kennis--a Survey of the Afrikaans Press"]

[Text] If BEELD columnist Lood has his political antennae correctly tuned, the man to watch in the National Party hierarchy is the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Dr Viljoen's development in politics was being carefully observed, especially now that he headed such a mighty department as Co-operation and Development, said Lood.

That he had been put forward as the first government speaker in the No Confidence Debate had caused some political observers to make a note or two.

Now that he was in charge of Co-operation and Development one no longer heard the stories about a general deterioration in that department which had been current when Dr Piet Koornhof left it.

It was also believed that Senator Edward Kennedy's intimidatory style had not worked when he met Dr Viljoen and that the visitor had had to do more listening than talking.

Lood promised to keep his eye on the situation and make a note of further developments.

For the second time a protest against the government's reported intention to appoint Dr Brand Fourie, South Africa's ambassador in Washington, as chairman of the SABC in succession to Professor Wynand Mouton has been recorded in an Afrikaans newspaper.

In a flurry of equine metaphors, DIE BURGER columnist Vryburger said that with Mr Riaan Eksteen, a former ambassador, as the SABC's director-general, the appointment of Dr Fourie would be like "turpentine under the tail" of of some people's suspicion that the SABC had become the "led horse" of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

"Are those in the country's seats of power really anxious to reinforce such an impression? It there not, perhaps, more that such an able man as Dr Fourie could do elsewhere--at Escom, for instance?"

It seems a long time since the white Mineworkers' Union played a key role in the NP's rise to power. To say that it is no longer in favour would be to put it mildly.

In an editorial headlined 'Anachronism,' DIE VADERLAND pointed out that the black National Union of Mineworkers had given notice that it was going to put job reservation on the bargaining table this year.

The union, said DIE VADERLAND, would have the preponderance of sympathy, including that of the whites, on its side.

"The mines are the only labour area where job reservation persists as an anachronism, at the insistence of the right-wing Mineworkers' Union.

"We accept that there are good reasons why the MWU clings to certain reservations. But those problems must be sorted out, not by the maintenance of job reservation but by training blacks up to the necessary level of competence and responsibility."

DIE VADERLAND said that "with the whole of South Africa dynamically on the road to a new dispensation," it was not tolerable that the already rejected policy of job reservation should be concealed and maintained in the mining tunnels.

Commenting on the government's projected forum for dialogue with black leaders, BEELD columnist Mr Piet Muller said it was imperative that "extra-parliamentary groups" should be among those with whom discussions were held.

They represented a spectrum of political opinion without which a lasting settlement would be impossible.

"Such a dialogue, if it is really penetrating and meaningful, is going to make us realise with a shock that the political expectations and demands of the average black urban dweller have already moved far beyond the official viewpoint of a revolutionary movement like the ANC.

"The Freedom Charter, on which the ANC has always based its standpoints, may have been revolutionary in the Fifties, but if one reads it today it sounds almost old-fashioned in its reasonableness.

"There are in fact few young people in Soweto who would still be willing to subscribe to it."

Desperate situations require desperate remedies. Nonetheless, Mr Carl Werth of Germiston must have raised some eyebrows among RAPPORT's readers when he suggested in a letter that the only solution to South Africa's problems was for the country to become the 51st state of the United States.

"Think," he urged, "how much both countries would benefit!"

South Africa, Mr Werth explained, would be rid of apartheid without any threat to the white man's future. The economic, social and human rights of the world's greatest democracy would "descend on Azania." The US, on the other hand, would gain possession of the world's mineral treasure-chest and would control the South Atlantic and Indian oceans.

There was a geographical problem, Mr Werth conceded. But was this really so great when one looked at the modern forms of transport and communication?

In an earlier letter to DIE BURGER, a reader signing himself 'Academic' urged that the US be brought in as a mediator between South Africa's conflicting population groups. He too thought it possible that South Africa might emerge as the 51st state of the US.

CSO: 3400/647

SOUTH AFRICA

NO CONSCIOUS RACIAL BIAS AMONG JUDICIAL OFFICERS SAYS JUDGE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Thelma Tuch]

[Text] There might be unequal treatment in the courts arising from a language and cultural gap between judicial officers and people appearing before them, Mr Justice R. J. Goldstone said yesterday.

He was summing up at a conference held by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation (Nicro) at the University of the Orange Free State.

He said this issue should be addressed by both lawyers and judicial officers, and the latter should be more sensitive to this question.

However, he said, there was no evidence to suggest that there was any conscious racial bias on the part of judicial officers.

"During my six years on the bench I have never come across it," said Mr Justice Goldstone, the national chairman of Nicro.

During the conference, Professor John Dugard said inadequate training of judges and magistrates, particularly in sentencing criminals, resulted in racial bias and was undermining public confidence.

Prof Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the fact that all judges and 99 percent of magistrates were white inevitably lead to disparity in sentencing along racial lines.

To illustrate his views, he cited numerous recent cases and academic studies.

As a result, the South African legal system was facing a credibility crisis, he said.

While most whites still saw it as a fair legal order, blacks increasingly viewed it as the white man's means of maintaining domination, Prof Dugard said.

Although this perception of the law was inaccurate, it was one that could not be ignored, he said.

Sentencing played a major role in the shaping of public perception of the law, as it was the most visible feature of law, he pointed out.

"Press reports which deal almost exclusively with criminal law cases and sentences, frequently deal with sentences which, to the layman, appear to be lacking in fairness.

"Although these reports are often based on inadequate knowledge and understanding, they do mould public opinion and shape perceptions of the law," he stressed.

"If we are to promote public confidence in the South African legal system among all sections of the community, we must be sensitive to popular perceptions of the law and aware of the extent to which sentencing influences attitudes towards law."

Training and education in the science of sentencing should be directed towards the achievement of fairness in sentencing with the clear understanding that the reputation of the entire legal system largely depends on the success of the venture, he said.

Another speaker, Mr W. F. Krugel, president of the Regional Court in Pretoria, said the current approach towards sentencing in South African courts was far more enlightened than it was a decade ago.

Judicial officers did not have an easy task in the light of the limited sentencing options available, but there had been a growing awareness among them of the need to continue devising sentences that would meet the challenge and requirements of the day, Mr Krugel said.

"Community service has recently been brought into the limelight as a possible sentencing option, and interest in the service could well result in this option achieving viability and stature in South Africa," he said.

He was convinced that the search for alternative sentences would result in development and guidelines in the form of legislation, authoritative decisions and administrative arrangements which would determine methods for utilising community service in a satisfactory manner.

"Foremost in the minds of most judicial officers and paramount of all considerations will always be the question: What sentence will best serve the interest of the community and the administration of justice?" Mr Krugel said.
--Sapa.

CSO: 3400/647

SOUTH AFRICA

STRONGER COURTS NEEDED TO ENFORCE DEMOCRACY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jan 85 p 12

[Text] The decision as to whether South Africa is a dictatorship or a democracy lies not in Parliament but in the courts, argues a Johannesburg attorney. He suggests how the courts "can shake themselves out of the moral lethargy which they have created."

What is meant by the sovereignty of Parliament in South Africa? Does this mean that Parliament can pass any law it likes and the court of South Africa will enforce it? Does the South African Parliament have carte blanche to do as it pleases?

"The tradition in discussing Parliament's legal omnipotence is to test statements that are extreme to the point of absurdity... Now let us suppose that in some psychotic future the Parliament were to enact the following measures: (1) That all the persons then members of the Parliament should henceforth be free from the restraint of any laws whatever, and should be authorised to rob, kill and rape without legal penalty; surely it is difficult to imagine any solicitor advising his client, after consulting Dicey, that 'as a matter of strict law' the rampaging and ravishing MPs were within their legal rights... At some point we take leave of the gravitational field within which the distinction between law and not-law makes sense."--Lon L. Fuller, "The Morality of Law," revised edition 1973.

I submit that in the Republic of South Africa that point is reached where any existing or future law made by Parliament does not comply with Natural Law and/or the declared national goals of the Constitution Act. (Natural Law means the unwritten rules of conduct which automatically arise between people in group or community surroundings.)

South Africa has a Westminster type of parliamentary sovereignty, but that sovereignty has Natural Law limitations and limitations imposed by the declared goals of the Constitution Act; however, only our courts can enforce these limitations on our parliamentary sovereignty, but will they do so? The answer is probably No.

The weakness of our courts arises from two reasons:

(a) The Bar, that is, the system from which judges are elected.

(b) The fact that judges are elected by the State President, a party politician.

Parliamentary sovereignty is embodied in Section 34(3) of Act 110 of 1983, which states: "(3) Save as provided in Subsection (2), no court of law shall be competent to inquire into or pronounce upon the validity of an Act of Parliament."

However, subsection (2) states that any division of the Supreme Court of South Africa shall be competent to inquire into any law which is expressed to be enacted but only "upon the question as to whether the provisions of this Act were complied with...."

The very important question is, do the words "this Act" include the national goals set out in the preamble? The answer must be Yes; but will South African courts interpret it this way? The answer will be No!

The provisions of Section 18 are excluded from court inquiry. The court may inquire into whether the State President has consulted with the Speaker and the chairman of the respective Houses before he issued a certificate in terms of Section 31 declaring a Bill to be own affairs; but the court cannot inquire into or pronounce upon the validity of a decision of the State President that matters mentioned in the decision are or are not own affairs of a population group.

If the State President declared that from now on each Bill which came before him would not be own affairs of any population group then this would effectively exclude the coloured and Indian Parliaments from decision-making as in general affairs the white Parliament has a majority vote. Could such a decision be overruled by a court?

My second reason for stating that a judge can merely refuse to apply a law because on the facts before him it would cause injustice or inequality to the one party or the other, is a more recent reason.

The preamble to the Constitution Act No 32 of 1961 differs materially from the preamble to the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act No 110 of 1983. In the new Act national goals are stated. Surely, any legislation which objectively goes against the furtherance of the stated national goals must not be enforced by the courts.

Where a law in South Africa provides for detention without trial, this surely cannot be in furtherance of the stated national goal: "To respect and to protect the human dignity, life, liberty and property of all in our midst."

This is the opening for our courts to state that such a law is contrary to a stated national goal and the court should then force the State to disclose (albeit in camera) the reasons for holding the person without trial and if

the State refuses to disclose such reasons or the reasons are insufficient, then the court has an inherent right arising from the new Constitution to release that person. But will South African courts do so? The answer is probably No!

Do the declared national goals have the force of law or not? My view is they do, for three reasons:

(a) They embody the national goals or the wishes of all the peoples of the country.

(b) To amend the preamble to the Act would require the putting into effect of Section 99 of the Act.

(c) They are an indication of the Natural Laws applicable in South Africa and therefore could be used by a judge in making a decision.

Thus, the courts could weigh any Act of Parliament against the stated national goals in relevant circumstances. But the chances of this happening are nil.

The decision as to whether the Republic of South Africa is a dictatorship or a democracy lies not in Parliament but in our courts. Can they shake themselves out of the moral lethargy which they have created? The first step is to abandon the institution of advocates, the Bar, and choose judges from a wider section of the population, either by vote or by an independent body. As a member of the New Republic Party I will attempt to influence the party into accepting and adopting this standpoint.

(The writer would be happy to have his name published but is prevented from doing so by the rules of the Transvaal Law Society.)

CSO: 3400/630

SOUTH AFRICA

LARGE THIRD WORLD SECTOR IN NATION'S ECONOMY CAUSES CONCERN

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 10 Feb 85 p 8

[Article by Elizabeth Dostal]

[Text] If the economic conditions and policies of the previous decade continue, by the year 2000 about 44 percent of South Africa's labour force will have to find means other than an income in the formal economy to satisfy their basic needs. This, says Elizabeth Dostal, senior researcher at the Institute for Futures Research, Stellenbosch University, is an explosive situation. The following is an edited extract from a paper presented by her to the Human Option conference in Grahamstown this week.

South Africa has a large Third World sector which, even under favourable economic conditions, is likely to increase in relative as well as absolute terms.

However, the social, economic and political structures, the thinking and actions of our decisionmakers and the expectations expressed by the spokesmen of the lesser privileged reflect a First World paradigm and the misguided belief that the Third World sector will sooner or later be absorbed by the First World sector.

This hope hinges mainly on the following strategies:

--More economic growth and investment. Even a return to a long-term average of about 4.5 percent is likely to result in an absolute as well as relative growth of the peripheral sector. According to a recent SA Reserve Bank study, the long-term potential of the economy is estimated to be between 3.5 and 4 percent.

--More redistribution. As a strategy to significantly advance the socio-economic development of the whole population it is not effective. For example if we could redistribute the total income of society equally among all its members, we would have a per capita income of R1,300 a year.

--Political solutions. Constitutional reform--be it four chambers or black majority rule--is not a panacea for solving the problems of the socio-economic system such as unemployment, lack of housing, inadequate education, malnutrition. These problems may, however, be aggravated or alleviated by different political systems.

--More education. The failure of this strategy to advance populations rapidly from a Third to a First World level is well documented.

It is not intended here to dispute the value of these strategies. We need more economic growth, education, redistribution as well as new political solutions, but it is dangerous to credit them with the power to transform South Africa into a First World society.

Most future trends which have the built-in assumption that the present structures and strategies will continue, indicate a growing Third World component in South Africa. This also implies growing numbers of people whose basic needs are not likely to be fulfilled.

It is therefore necessary to evaluate our present strategies and to develop social, economic and political structures and solutions suited to our First/Third World mix. If this challenge is to be mastered, an attitude of appropriateness may be a most helpful conceptual tool.

Some examples are:

--Determining an appropriate level of decision-making for different issues. Some issues are more appropriately solved at the local level (decentralisation), others at government or larger regional level (centralisation).

--Delegating a job to the appropriate agency. It may be more appropriate that some of the functions which are now fulfilled by the public sector are taken over by the private sector (privatisation) or vice versa (nationalisation).

--Developing appropriate industrial and agricultural development strategies using an appropriate technological mix. Some industries, for example a chemical factory, may be more appropriately run with sophisticated technologies. Other sectors may be more appropriately run along more labour-intensive lines.

--Developing appropriate standards and an appropriate legal framework. Our First World standards, such as health and building regulations, seem to be inappropriate in the context of our society.

--It may be an idea to start an institute for appropriate solutions for South Africa, or--perhaps more appropriately--to revamp our existing institutions such as the CSIR, HSRC, and agricultural research institutes, accordingly.

Extended

The concept of appropriateness can be extended to all areas and action of our social and private lives, including appropriate family planning measures. Mainland China, for example, is a society which exhibits a great sense of appropriateness. While using a labour-intensive approach to production in most parts, it encourages high mechanisation in others.

Thinking in terms of appropriateness means considering the circumstances of individuals, groups and the environment and being flexible. It does, however, not absolve people from exercising their judgment and from negotiating with each other.

I propose that in developing appropriate strategies for our future a bit of housewifely common sense, humour, flexibility, tolerance and turning a blind eye, especially by our bureaucrats, may be more appropriate than the learned results of expert commissions and the elaborate laws and structures designed by social engineers.

Presently, South Africa is a top-down society. Grand strategies are designed for people to guarantee their socio-economic advancement in an 'orderly' fashion. Although some success cannot be denied, the socio-economic problems persist and according to our forecasts are likely to worsen in future.

A bottom-up approach may be more appropriate for South Africa. I think there would be a great future for a society which stops restricting the entrepreneurial spirit of people and allows everyone to do their thing within as few limitations as possible.

Lots of interaction, innovativeness and experimentation on the micro-level of society would not only guarantee that each of us can find ways and means to satisfy our own needs at a level suitable to us but would also, I believe, evolve more appropriate structures at a macro level, including a constitutional solution more appropriate for our society.

CSO: 3400/647

SOUTH AFRICA

PORT ELIZABETH POSSIBLE SITE OF TAIWANESE INDUSTRIAL PARK

Taipei Businessmen To Visit

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 28 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Trevor Bisseker]

[Text] Port Elizabeth could become the site of a Taiwanese industrial park if a group of Taipei businessmen are suitably impressed by the city's potential when they visit South Africa in March.

The businessmen, representing several companies, also plan to establish a major display and promotion centre.

This will be in Johannesburg, but the site for the industrial park--a factory complex in which space could be leased--will be decided only after their visit to Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

Judging from what I was told in Taipei by the men behind the scheme, Port Elizabeth has an excellent chance of being chosen.

There is also great interest in building a hotel in the city.

"This will be our second visit to South Africa," said Mr Stephen Hsu, managing director of the Bee Industrial Corporation.

"Last time we didn't go to Port Elizabeth, but in November we were visited in Taipei by a group led by your Mayor, Mr Ivan Krige, and he and the industrial development officer, Mr Andre Crouse, greatly encouraged us.

"We were promised a lot of help with the site, and other concessions, so we are going to see for ourselves.

"If it is good, our industrial park could be set up in Port Elizabeth."

The products likely to be manufactured are cutlery, plastic goods--from inflatable boats and toys to moulded cups and kitchenware--luggage and textiles.

"We have the money--the Taiwan Government would not be involved--but we will be looking for assistance of the type Mr Crouse mentioned on behalf of the City Council," said Mr W. T. Yang, president of Hwa Nan Plastics and many other companies.

"Perhaps the city can be our partners," he said. "We want everyone to benefit, not only ourselves."

Hwa Nan Plastics is the biggest manufacturer of inflatable products in Asia and it already has wide markets in the United States and Europe.

What did he envisage as the initial investment?

"Well, it's difficult to say without knowing the cost of the land and construction," said Mr Yang. "It could be five million US dollars, or \$3 million, or perhaps more, to start the project."

Mr Yang is also the man behind the hotel idea. He has in mind a good-quality but not luxury hotel with Chinese and Western-style restaurants.

Mr Yang and Mr Hsu will be accompanied on their visit by two or three other businessmen, including representatives of the Pei-Lin Luggage Co, which is already exporting to South Africa, and the Singer Cutlery Co.

Mr Yang said that once the factory complex was established, he was confident other Taiwan companies would be eager to join the project by perhaps leasing space in the "industrial park."

Mr Hsu said the first objective would be to satisfy the South African market, but a second stage was already envisaged, namely to export from the South African plant.

Asked about employment prospects, Mr Hsu said the promoters would obviously have to bring their own technical experts to get the factories going, but the intention was to use local labour and train them for the skilled tasks.

He showed me through the vast Hwa Nan Plastics factory, which has four floors and employs about 1,000 people. Many of the workers were youths and girls aged from 16 to 19.

"Yes, some workers are young," said Mr Hsu. "In fact, they are students who study at our company's high school, which is a joint venture with the Government.

"They go to school for some of the time and work some of the time. They live in dormitories at the factory free of charge and of course also receive a salary. When they finish school, they are obliged to work for the company for three years."

Mr Hsu said it was hoped that Chinese workers would be able to live in premises at the industrial park.

My impression was that Port Elizabeth was first in line as a possible site, largely because of the incentives the city could offer, but also because of the large Chinese community here.

Mr Hsu said the Taiwanese would expect Port Elizabeth to provide local consultants.

"We are strangers," he said. "Give us a hand and we will provide you with a prosperous venture."

Taipei Business Interest Welcomed

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 28 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by John Clark]

[Text] The possible establishment of an industrial park in Port Elizabeth by Taiwanese industrialists has been welcomed by members of the City Council delegation who visited the Far East last year.

Mr Andre Crouse, the city's Development Officer, said the entire proposition was a direct result of the visit last year.

"When we met in Taiwan, we sketched for them the possibilities of investing in Port Elizabeth. I am in constant contact with, and busy with a market research project for the Bee Industrial Corporation," said Mr Crouse.

"A delegation from the company will be visiting the city in March.

"This is a progressive company with wide experience in a variety of industries, including plastics (they have a branch in the United States) and distributing motorcars.

"We welcome this type of industrial park development because it will bring new technology to the city.

"It will bring Taiwanese entrepreneurs who don't know the meaning of the word 'recession' and who will show Port Elizabeth how to attack the export market from their small business base."

Mr Paul Botha, the Town Clerk, said the report was very positive.

"What impressed us most about Mr Stephen Hsu, managing director of Bee Industrial, was his idea of not merely investing, but setting up a company which will function as a credit bank or industrial development corporation to give administrative and financial guidance to Taiwanese investors in Port Elizabeth.

"He will act as a catalyst to investors.

"We are very keen to have the company here. Mr Hsu has the drive, initiative and financial means to get this project off the ground.

"As a city, we have ample ground to give him exactly what he needs--we have a committee specialising in this function.

"During our visit we were able to convince him of Port Elizabeth's superior package of a developed infrastructure and concessions."

CSO: 3400/648

SOUTH AFRICA

PLIGHT OF HUNGRY BLACKS IN PORT ELIZABETH

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 2 Feb 85 p 11

[Article by Bessie Bouwer]

[Text] As soaring unemployment in Port Elizabeth leads to widespread hunger, local welfare organisations are finding they can no longer cope with the large number of starving blacks in the townships.

Undernourished children are dying and the health of scores of people has already been affected. Severe cases of malnutrition and tuberculosis are escalating and authorities are concerned that the situation could get out of hand.

There are fears of a major human disaster unless financial assistance is forthcoming.

Compared with other race groups, the hunger situation among blacks is reported to be the worst, because of poor living standards, the increased cost of living, the sheer weight of numbers and insufficient welfare organisations and funds to cater for their needs.

Statistics from the Livingstone Hospital revealed that 41 percent of the children under the age of five admitted to the hospital were underdeveloped.

Most welfare organisations responsible for large-scale feeding schemes are largely dependent on Port Elizabeth's Community Chest for financial aid.

Spokesmen for the different organisations said that without financial assistance they would soon not be able to carry on.

And Mr Harold Davidson, director of the Community Chest, pointed out: "We are not doing too well, either."

This year's Community Chest budget target has been increased by 21 percent to R340,000 because of increasing costs.

"But despondency in Port Elizabeth has had a negative effect on donors and there are only two months left to reach our target," Mr Davidson said.

Spokesmen from the different organisations have all reported an increase in the number of people without food.

Mrs J. Kromhout, administrative secretary of the Port Elizabeth Charity Organisation, which runs a fortnightly feeding scheme for destitute blacks, said they could not add any more people to their register.

"Many of the babies brought here are so undernourished that they die. We provide lactogen for the babies but sometimes our help comes too late."

Unregistered hunger victims who had clearly reached the end of their tether also turned up each day and they could not be sent away empty-handed, said Mrs Kromhout.

According to Mr C. J. Stadler, representative for World Vision in South Africa, signs of malnutrition among black children have become increasingly evident since the economic downswing.

Many parents could no longer afford to send their children to pre-school centres which provided one balanced meal each day at minimal cost.

"The situation of hungry black people is becoming dangerous," he added.

Mrs Valerie Hunt, the organising secretary of the Port Elizabeth School Feeding Fund, which caters for about 26,000 black schoolchildren each school day, said in recent months there had been a marked drop in the number of children able to contribute 20c weekly towards their daily meal.

During the recent school boycotts, supplies had been unable to reach schools and the headmaster of a New Brighton school had telephoned to say that Children were crying from hunger.

She said the number of black shack dwellers in Missionvale had also increased dramatically since last year because many could no longer afford house rent in the townships and had been evicted from their homes.

Since September last year the number of children in need of food at one school alone had risen from 680 to more than 1,000.

"The year ahead will be a nightmare for many," she added.

The vice-president of the Redhouse Benevolent Society, Mrs E. Murray, said this organisation had experienced a considerable increase in the number of TB cases.

"These people do not get enough to eat and are suffering from malnutrition. We expect TB to spread rapidly in some areas in the next six months."

The chairman of the Walmer Location Soup Kitchen, Mr Brian Shier, said larger numbers of young people were requesting a bowl of soup and a slice of bread each day because they had no other food.

"I'm not hopeful about the months ahead. I hope the price of bread will not be increased again."

According to the Rev George Irvine, senior minister at St John's Methodist Church in Havelock Street, Christian leaders have looked into the serious unemployment situation in Port Elizabeth's black townships and were arranging a meeting with the commercial and industrial sector.

The Methodist Church's feeding scheme for blacks, called "Loaves and Fishes", had also experienced a surge in the numbers of hungry people, he said.

[Boxed item on p 1]

Dismissals Are Last Straw

The recent dismissal of hundreds of domestic workers in Port Elizabeth has been the last straw for many black families already living below the poverty line.

Many of these women were the sole breadwinners either because their husbands had already been retrenched or because they were unmarried with children.

According to Mrs Pat Maqina, general secretary of Port Elizabeth's Domestic Workers' Association of South Africa, (Dwasa) the increase in the number of unemployed domestic workers had risen phenomenally since December last year.

Without any alternative form of income they were faced with eviction from their homes and with starvation. Most did not qualify for any unemployment or maintenance benefits, she said.

In most cases their employers could no longer afford their salaries even on a parttime basis.

She said many of these women were at their wits end because their children had not eaten for days and there were simply no jobs available.

"We can only sympathise with them but we cannot put food in the bellies of their children because we don't have the money."

This type of situation encouraged fullscale exploitation because some domestic workers were so desperate that they were willing to accept a pittance for whatever employment was offered.

Some had even accepted full time jobs for wages as low as R30 a month, said Mrs Maqina.

What was worse, she added, was the fact that the Government was dragging its heels over the drafting of legislation for domestic workers and nothing positive would materialise this year, either.

"Unless somebody steps in to help, the health situation in the townships will be adversely affected," said Mrs Maqina.

[Boxed item on p 1]

Starving Seek Relief for the 'Big Hunger'

If streets could talk, Holland Street in Port Elizabeth would have the saddest tale to tell.

Nicknamed "the little lane with the big hunger", it houses the offices of the Port Elizabeth Charity Organisation--the last place where hungry, desperate people of all races go to when all else fails because they know they will not be turned away empty-handed.

But times are hard and soon even these people may have to resort to begging because the organisation's dwindling finances cannot feed too many hungry mouths.

According to the administrative secretary, Mrs J. Kromhout, starving blacks will be the hardest hit because of sheer weight of numbers.

Under the present feeding scheme, blacks qualifying for aid are given rations every second Thursday. These include disabled or elderly people without any income and the many unemployed domestic workers who have recently been forced to join the ranks.

Children often accompany parents to the little lane. Many of the babies are undernourished and lately, cases have become so severe that even donations of milk powder have not been able to save their lives.

Mrs Kromhout told WEEKEND POST some mothers would bring their ailing child with them once or twice and on their next visit would announce that the baby had died.

During the long wait for food to be handed out, hungry children listlessly pace up and down. Sometimes they simply cry softly to themselves.

But fate has not been kind to the adults, either. Mrs Monica Sokutu (34), of Soweto, has three children, the youngest only a few months old.

According to references from her former employer she was an excellent domestic worker but her husband beat her up so badly when she was pregnant that she almost died.

The beating left her deaf and in such bad health that she can no longer work. Her rations are the only source of food for the family because her husband has since disappeared.

"I have no money and this is the only food my family gets--when it's finished the children drink water," she said.

The plight of Mrs Cynthia Golade, of Soweto, is even worse. Her husband is in prison and she lost her job as a domestic worker a few months ago.

She has unsuccessfully walked the city's suburbs in search of work and food for her three children until she arrived at the organisation in dire need of food.

Another black woman wearing tattered clothes told us that her husband had been retrenched months ago. She lost her job when she gave birth to twins.

One child died of pneumonia recently and according to Mrs Kromhout the other baby is badly undernourished and is not expected to live.

Rations handed out to the needy included milk, soap, paraffin, jam, bread, dried beans, coffee, mealie meal, samp, sugar and a meat voucher. Some people only qualify for one loaf of bread every two weeks.

Food rationing depends on the size of the family and "although it's not enough, it is the best we can do," said Mrs Kromhout.

CSO: 3400/648

SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIC CRISIS HITS PORT ELIZABETH

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Feb 85 p.12

[Article by Allan Soule]

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH, once the symbol of promise of a better future for thousands of settlers and locals, is sinking into a city of suffering and crisis.

The ghosts of unemployment, poverty and hunger that have long haunted the country's fifth largest metropolitan area are now emerging in proportions far worse than predicted.

In the poorer quarters of all race groups, stomachs are empty.

Reports reveal that in extreme cases children are dying of malnutrition-related diseases.

The artificial aura of everyday normality, which has shrouded the city since the first signs of economic crisis began to emerge late last year, is beginning to dissipate.

Rocketing unemployment and its dark consequences are driving thousands of the helpless and the homeless into welfare offices throughout the city.

What less than four months ago was described as a trickle has turned into a flood of destitute humanity.

Poor whites

According to weary social workers, the effects of recession in the city know no racial barriers.

Mrs Retha van der Merwe, head regional representative of the Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging, an organisation that deals near-

exclusively with white welfare cases, says her organisation is hard-pressed to meet the burgeoning needs of the poor-white community.

"The increase in pleas for assistance has grown dramatically. It is reason for great concern," she said.

"Every week about eight new families come to us for help and we are only one of many welfare organisations in Port Elizabeth.

"Unemployment is our greatest enemy and it's increasing at an alarming rate. Families are selling their furniture for food.

"In extreme cases where parents can no longer afford to feed their children we are sending them to rural boarding schools."

Embattled

The recent announcement of Ford Motor Company's merger with Amcar and the consequent loss of thousands of jobs in Port Elizabeth was accepted with browbeaten resignation by the region's embattled workforce.

Said one Ford worker soon after the news broke: "I'm glad the waiting is over, now we can plan for the future and try to get on with our lives."

Despite efforts by local industrial and civic leaders to soften the ruinous developments of the past eight months, there is growing despair in the homes of workers throughout the area.

There is talk of innovative

attempts to draw new industry.

In fact, recently several new industries have moved to the complex and more are expected after the Government's announcement of an improved incentive package for the region.

In the meanwhile, beyond the sprawling industrial waffle-grid complexes of the greater Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area, lie the vast black townships.

And judging by reports of widespread hunger and malnutrition, the shortage of food in the townships is already cause for alarm.

Children

Operation Hunger organisers point out that the Eastern Cape and Border are among the neediest areas.

Recent statistics from Livingstone Hospital, Port Elizabeth's biggest black medical facility, show 41 percent of children under the age of five admitted to the hospital are underdeveloped.

Severe cases of malnutrition and tuberculosis are on the increase and there is concern that the situation may get out of hand.

Mr C Stadler, local representative for World Vision in South Africa, said:

"The situation is becoming increasingly desperate. Supervisors at our creches in the black areas report a daily increase in the hunger level.

"The black male unemployment figure is already extremely high and this is now being aggravated by an increase in jobless women.

"Most work as domestic servants in white areas.

"Because of the recession, and financial pressures in white households, thousands are losing their jobs leaving families with no source of income.

"Malnutrition among black children is reaching alarming proportions."

Mrs J Kromhout, administrative secretary of the Port Elizabeth Charity Organisation, which runs a local feeding scheme, says her organisation is battling to cope with the flood of destitute and hungry people.

"The increase over the past few months has been marked. Babies are brought here for help," she said.

"They come to us as a last resort, in some cases it's too late — children are dying from malnutrition-related disease. We need money to feed these people."

Depressed

Mr Harold Davidson, director of the Community Chest, said: "We are doing everything in our power to raise money but it's unlikely that we will ever be able to keep up with demand.

"Our commercial and industrial sectors, from where the bulk of our contributions come, are in a severely depressed state.

"On average the organisations we support have asked for about 50 percent more this year. It is impossible to meet these demands."

While the current unemployment figure for the Eastern Cape is 80 000, some social workers believe the figure to be at least three or four times that much.

SOUTH AFRICA

CONTROVERSY OVER PORT ELIZABETH'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

Government Decentralization Scheme

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, yesterday defended the decentralisation scheme and the Government's attitude on Port Elizabeth's economic difficulties.

Speaking during debate on an Official Opposition motion criticising these policies, Dr De Villiers said the PFP was out of touch with the feelings of the people of Port Elizabeth.

About 300 local businessmen who attended a meeting of the Decentralisation Board last week had expressed their confidence in the future of the city and thanked the Government for its development initiatives in the area.

The Minister said the problems of the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area were reflected throughout the country as the recession took hold.

The Ford Motor Company had moved to Pretoria because of rationalisation problems faced by the vehicle industry nationwide and not because of the decentralisation.

The Government had done everything in its power to help Ford stay in

Port Elizabeth, but even concessions which many car manufacturers said would have been sufficient in ordinary times had not helped solve rationalisation problems within the industry.

Qualify

Dr De Villiers said Port Elizabeth did not qualify for decentralisation concessions because it was one of the four largest metropolitan areas in the country.

Even so, the Government had granted concessions totalling R62,8-million from April 1982 to December 1984, of which R37,9-million was in respect of electricity grants.

New Government concessions were granted to the city at the end of last year, while 40 percent rebates on certain costs to the harbour, shipping, air freight and motor industries had been in operation for some time.

Dr De Villiers said a total of R17,7-million had already been spent in the city as a result of the Rieve Committee's recommendations and millions more would be spent on upgrading housing in the 1985/86 financial year. This would be an important boost to the city's economy.

Decentralization Scheme Criticized

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Government had deliberately inhibited the growth of Port Elizabeth for ideological reasons, Mr Andrew Savage (PFP, Walmer) said.

He was introducing a motion condemning the Government's "neglect" of the area and calling for the immediate appointment of a select committee to review the decentralisation scheme.

Mr Savage said the Government was prepared to "pour" resources into the Border and Ciskei area to bolster apartheid.

"But it regards Port Elizabeth as a sort of Black stepping stone to the Western Cape and I have little doubt the Government wishes it was not there.

Reverse

"The attempt to control Black influx to Port Elizabeth failed, so it (the Government) inhibited industrial growth to arrest and possibly reverse the influx of Blacks."

He said Government incentives to a company establishing in East Lon-

don amounted to R5,67-million over 10 years, while a similar firm in Port Elizabeth would receive only R1,54-million in the same period.

Government figures showed a decline of 10 percent in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area's gross domestic product from 1970 to 1975. These statistics had subsequently worsened.

The area had a 65 percent share of the car-manufacturing market in 1965 but this figure dropped to 34 percent last year.

Failure

Mr Savage's motion also condemns the Government's "failure to recognise the economic problems" resulting from the decentralisation policy and criticises the Government for not preventing the Ford company's move from Port Elizabeth to Pretoria.

The motion further calls on the Government to review the incentive package for the city and to provide immediate relief and alternative employment for those put out of work by the Amcar-Ford merger.

Mr Savage said the scale and risk of decentralisation were immense and the cost of the scheme would be felt over the years in inflation, disruption of established business and an inability to compete on export markets.

Mr Savage said he believed decentralisation could be justified if it were based on a flat incentive to industrialists who established plants outside the PWV area.

"It (decentralisation) should go hand in hand with a uniform steel price, a uniform power tariff and measures to phase out indirect subsidies to metropolitan areas," Mr Savage said.

CSO: 3400/663

SOUTH AFRICA

COUNTRY'S NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY IN CRISIS, FACES UNCERTAIN FUTURE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Feb 85 p 8

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text] The South African newspaper industry is an industry in crisis--facing an uncertain future as the current recession plays havoc with advertising revenue, and facing the prospect of massive staff retrenchments, cost trimming and even the possibility that some world-famous newspapers may be forced to close.

The reasons put forward by leading newspapermen and businessmen this week for the current turmoil in the industry, leading to an Argus Company announcement that 10 percent of its newspaper employees would have to be laid off, crystalised on three major points:

--The loss of advertising revenue to the electronic media, radio and television.

--The over-trading of the PWV area in particular. There are just too many newspapers.

--The apparent failure of the industry to predict the economic conditions which now prevail, or at least to predict the extent of the downturn.

Of course, there was not always agreement on the issues and many diverse opinions emerged.

Judging from the comments made by the industry's experts, all newspapers are suffering and few are making a profit. A recent study conducted on behalf of DIE BEELD found that of the major Afrikaans newspapers, only two, DIE BURGER and RAPPORT, were running at a profit.

But it is the English newspapers which appear to be in deepest trouble and the general feeling is that any one or more of three are at greatest risk--two of them world-famous papers.

They are the SUNDAY EXPRESS, the RAND DAILY MAIL and, say some of the opposition in the industry, the newcomer to the market, the SUNDAY STAR.

The EXPRESS and the SUNDAY STAR were deemed at risk because the Sunday market is hopelessly overcrowded; and the DAILY MAIL because its losses are no longer "acceptable."

Those prepared to talk about the future of the big metropolitan newspapers did not paint a rosy picture.

"Television and radio has had an adverse effect on newspaper industry and the new greater regionalisation of radio services and introduction of new television services is not going to help the situation," said Mr Harald Pakendorf, editor of the Afrikaans daily DIE VADERLAND.

"Many small newspapers will be hard hit by the loss of advertising revenue which will be soaked up by the regional radio services in particular."

He predicted a gloomy future unless something was done to help the newspaper industry.

"I see the Argus Company has already announced staff cutbacks. We are all in the same boat and unless something is done to help the publishing industry gain back some of the revenue lost to the electronic media, I can't see the situation improving," said Mr Ton Vosloo, managing director of Nationale Pers and a former editor.

But what, exactly, does the newspaper industry want?

Mr Vosloo: "The basic point of departure between South Africa and the rest of the Western world as far as newspapers are concerned is that, up till now, no South African publishing company has been allowed to become involved in the electronic media in South Africa.

"In countries overseas, publishing companies have been allowed to invest in the electronic media and that helped to rescue their newspapers.

"As far as advertising was concerned, what they lost on the roundabout they gained on the swings," he added.

The managing director of South African Associated Newspapers, Mr Clive Kinsley, had this to say:

"Obviously television has had a great effect on the newspaper industry in general and obviously it would have helped if free enterprise had been allowed to participate in the electronic media.

"We have no argument with the fact that there is television, only that we have not been allowed to participate."

The vast majority of media men approached by THE STAR this week agreed that television had played a major role in the current crisis.

"Before the advent of TV, the national Press was the quickest and most interesting medium for conveying daily news events," said Mr Sid Gill, Editor-in-Chief of Amalgamated Press, a group of local newspapers on the East Rand.

"But with television all that changed and people can now see and hear the news come alive in their homes.

"The same goes for advertising. No matter how silly we may think some the TV adverts are, it is a far more effective way of putting your message across.

"People would much rather see five funny looking rugby players squeeze into a car than read about it," Mr Gill said.

Mr Vosloo: "Additional threats to the survival of the newspaper industry have emerged with the new television channel and the local or regionalised radio services.

"They will now be able to go to the corner cafe and take away advertising once available to old established local newspapers.

"In our collective wisdom, the major publishing companies have decided to apply for cable television rights. It is a foot in the electronic media door but I doubt it has come in time to save all our daily newspapers," the Nationale Pers boss added.

"Television took over the role of the big metropolitan dailies as distributors of national news and advertising," said Mr John Allen of the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ).

"It created a crisis for big dailies with regard to their role in this respect," he added.

But does everyone agree that television is responsible for the current crisis?

"While television has certainly taken away much of the advertising that would have come to the newspapers, I don't think we can blame TV as such for the current crisis, though it is certainly a cause," argued Mr Peter McLean, managing director of the newspaper division of Argus.

And the South African Broadcasting Corporation certainly don't agree.

"The SABC have always held the point of view that we did not take a large slice of the advertising cake away from newspapers, we made the cake bigger when TV went commercial," an SABC spokesman said.

"The printed media is, however, a field in which we are not experts and thus do not want to make too many comments."

Advertising revenue figures for the period 1980 to 1982 make interesting reading in this regard.

The total national budget for advertising increased by some R255 million during this period, R158 million of which was spent in newspaper advertising.

Of the total R606 million cake in 1982, newspapers took a R380 million slice, leaving R124 million for television and R69 million for radio.

The general feeling on the question of television competition, is that television has certainly hurt the newspaper industry and newspapers should have been, and must in the future be, allowed to invest in the electronic media.

But it is not all the fault of television. The newspaper industry itself must take responsibility for the other two major causes of the current crisis:

--An overcrowded market.

--The failure to predict the extent of the economic downturn.

The industry's spokesmen had this to say on the issue:

"There are too many newspapers in the PWV area," said Mr Pakendorf, "and history has proved in similar circumstances overseas that it is just not possible for all to survive.

"Some will fold and that will be a tragedy for the industry and a great blow to freedom of speech."

He added: "I do not believe there is enough room in the morning market for both THE CITIZEN and the RAND DAILY MAIL. One of them may have to close.

"I also believe there is not enough room for three major English newspapers on a Sunday, and either the SUNDAY EXPRESS or the SUNDAY STAR or both may be forced to close," Mr Pakendorf added.

Mr Vosloo agreed.

"There may already be too many newspapers in the PWV area. It is overtraded.

"I believe we are going to see far more of the type of operation we saw when DIE OGGENBLAD disappeared and DIE TRANSVALER moved to Pretoria. I foresee more of this type of a shake-up in the industry."

"The PWV area is overtraded as far as newspapers are concerned," agreed Mr Thami Mazwai, general secretary of the Media Workers Association of South Africa.

"We have the knock and drops, the big dailies like THE STAR, RAND DAILY MAIL and SOWETAN. There are just not enough people to support all the newspapers we have," he added.

"The battle for the Sunday market is a classic example. How could the Argus Company possibly justify putting another newspaper into a market that already contained at least six major newspapers?

"The logical thing to have done would have been to extend the SUNDAY TRIBUNE," Mr Mazwai said.

"They could have increased the size of the Johannesburg office, then printed it here and in Durban without straining the advertising and reader market too much.

"All the resources which went into establishing the SUNDAY STAR could have been put to better use."

He added that the decision to launch a SUNDAY STAR was motivated by an obsession for extra profits.

"It has now led to the situation where the Argus sits with the problem of having to retrench staff--it's tragic," Mr Mazwai added.

As was the case with the TV factor, not everyone agrees there are too many newspapers.

"As far as journalists are concerned, there could never be too many newspapers," said Mr Allen of the SASJ.

"The more newspapers the better. It allows for a wider range of opinion and freedom of speech," he added.

"But what is not in anyone's interests is to have all the big newspapers controlled by too few people and this is what has happened.

"We need control of the newspapers to be spread as wide as possible."

The other major cause of the crisis was the failure to predict what lay around the corner.

"It is not only the economic pressure of the present time which is forcing newspapers to take the kind of action they are taking," said VADERLAND editor Mr Pakendorf.

"The actions being taken now should have been taken some time ago and perhaps that would have prevented what is happening.

"The shift of afternoon newspapers to the morning has also hurt the industry and there are bound to be further casualties as a result," he added.

The SABC were apparently able to predict what would happen early this year.

"We began with a rationalisation programme of personnel and services last year as a result of the economic climate," the SABC spokesman said.

"Services were rationalised and we allowed our staff reduction by natural attrition.

"Because we made these plans and were able to predict what was coming we are not in a position where we have to retrench," the spokesman added.

Was the newspaper industry caught napping?

"No," says Mr McLean.

"I believe the Argus Company was well alerted to the fact that we would be facing a depressed trading market in the early part of this year, although it has turned out to be worse than was expected."

What can the industry do to help itself?

Mr Mazwai: "What has to be taken into consideration is the fact that in South Africa there are two newspaper markets, one for whites and one for blacks, and the challenge to the white market, in some respects, is far greater than that which faces the black newspaper industry.

"The reason for this is that television has not had the same effect on blacks as on whites. In the first place there are proportionately far fewer blacks with television sets than there are whites and, secondly, the programmes presented on TV2 and TV3 are rejected by the majority of black viewers.

"So, as the TV programmes do not really appeal to them, they still want to buy newspapers. This helps the black newspaper market.

"Whites, on the other hand, although they still complain about the television programmes, are far more likely to prefer TV to newspapers.

"The challenge facing the newspaper industry in South Africa will have to be met by concentrating more on in-depth backgrounders and comment pieces of the type television is not really able to produce in great quantities," he said.

"Many of South Africa's 'holy cows' will have to be tackled. There is a great reluctance among white newspapers in general to approach black political organisations for their views and comments. This approach must be altered.

"We need a far more courageous approach to reporting."

Many South African publishing companies have diversified, and more of this could help.

"As far as the Argus Company is concerned, newspapers are still our major business but we have certainly diversified," said Mr McLean.

"We have moved into the many other areas, the major ones being CNA-Gallo, Caxton and suburban newspapers, commercial publishing companies and the provision of telephone information services such as Info," he added.

Mr Vosloo: "The big publishing companies in South Africa have diversified, they now have other interests besides newspapers, and that has helped keep many of the dailies alive."

And what could the Government do to help?

"Most Western Governments have made a wide ranging series of concessions to newspapers to help them stay afloat," Mr Vosloo added.

"These range from reduced rates on telephone and telex services to concessions such as exempting papers from GST.

"There are also direct subsidies to some newspapers in certain countries and in others, such as the Scandanavian countries, no advertising is allowed on television.

"In South Africa we receive no such concessions."

Another great help, according to the advertising industry, would be for the Government to lift GST on advertising.

When GST was introduced few advertising budgets were increased to compensate.

What lies in the future for the newspaper industry, especially for the three English newspapers under threat of closure?

As regards the RAND DAILY MAIL and the SUNDAY EXPRESS, the decision probably lies with millionaire businessman Mr Gordon Waddel--and he is not giving any clues.

It can be safely assumed that any attempt to close either of the two famous and respected newspapers will be fought tooth and nail all along the line from MD Clive Kinsley to the staff and readers of the two papers.

As regards the SUNDAY STAR, Argus appear to be standing firm.

"The SUNDAY STAR is not at risk at all," according to Mr McLean.

"There has certainly been no suggestion at Argus that there is a question mark behind the newspaper.

"While it is not carrying the amount of advertising necessary to make it really economically viable, it is certainly in no danger of being closed," he added.

Whatever the bosses say, the feeling of the rest of the newspaper industry leaders remains that all three newspapers are at risk and will be for some time.

On the general future of the industry, there was a general air of despondency.

Saan MD Mr Kinsley was reluctant to give an opinion.

He pointed out that while he would like to speak on the subject it was far too sensitive an issue at the moment.

"Anything I say in general will be taken to mean I'm talking about Saan," he added.

Mr McLean had this to say: "It is not something I would like to make a few remarks about to you on the telephone.

"It is a massive subject and I think it would need a more careful approach than that."

He offered to comment in depth after giving the matter some thought.

Nationale Pers boss, Ton Vosloo: "The major daily newspaper groups have got together and applied for a slice of subscription television.

"We need to keep our big newspapers alive in the interests of having diversity of opinion, in the interests of democracy."

Mr Pakendorf said something would have to be done to help lessen the impact of new television and regional radio services.

"The big metropolitan newspapers face a challenge to their role on two fronts," said John Allen of the SASJ.

"Television is the threat on a national level while small regional newspapers pose a threat at a local level.

"A third threat comes from within the industry itself: increased competition for what remains of the market."

Is there light at the end of the tunnel?

Mr Sid Gill and Mr John Miskelly believe they have the answer.

Both are Editors-in-Chief of a group of small local newspapers and "knock-and-drops."

Mr Miskelly, Editor-in-Chief of Caxton (Northern Operation) had this to say:

"Ours are the newspapers of the future. We have a much longer life than the dailies. Our newspapers lie around and are picked up and read again and again. The nationals have a much shorter life span and advertisers know this.

"Advertisers are looking for concentration. We hit every household in Randburg or Sandton or wherever and advertisers can actually see where their money is going.

"If they advertise in the national dailies they are paying for the 35,000 copies which go to black editions, or the 10,000 which go to East Rand. They know that by advertising in our newspapers they go exactly where they want to go.

"Studies in the United Kingdom have indicated there will be no more paid-for newspapers in the future, that all of them will aim at free distribution and maximum concentration. It is the newspaper of the future."

Mr Gill, Editor-in-Chief of Amalgamated Press, which runs several local newspapers, many of which are paid for, agreed.

"The future of the local newspaper industry looks good.

"Newspapers, be they what we term national dailies such as THE STAR or DIE BEELD, or whether they be the local newspapers, all depend on advertising revenue to survive.

"In this respect the small local newspapers have the advantage of being able to provide point-of-sale advertising. In other words while mediums like television can advertise that this or that car is the greatest, we can actually provide the name and address of the local dealer.

"More and more people are becoming aware of the fact that the local Press is also able to provide greater penetration.

"In the case of our newspaper, THE BENONI CITY TIMES, we are able to reach some 80 percent of all Benoni residents."

Both editors agreed it was important for the local newspaper to be a part of the community, something the big nationals are unable to do.

Summarising the conclusions reached by some of the newspaper industry's leading figures:

That the newspaper industry in South Africa is in crisis appears beyond dispute, that there may be casualties is a tragic fact of life.

Television and radio, or the electronic media if you like, has played a significant role in the crisis the industry now faces.

But it is equally obvious that the industry has contributed to its own ills.

It has overcrowded the market place and made demands on advertisers that cannot be met. It, to a significant extent at least, misread the economic climate and has spent much of its time in cut-throat competition for advertising.

Too much strain has been placed on certain sections of the market: the morning market, including Saturdays, and the Sunday market are areas where casualties are inevitable.

The future of the industry will be helped by the entry of newspaper companies into electronic media.

The future looks bright for the small local newspapers and the "knock-and-drops," but for the big nationals, further cost-cutting and rationalisations are expected.

In the end, one or more of South Africa's famous newspapers may be sacrificed on the altar of profit, and that, in the words of Harald Pakendorf, "would be tragic for us all."

CSO: 3400/630

SOUTH AFRICA

MACHAKANENG FARM OWNERS TO BE FORCED TO BOPHUTHATSWANA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jan 85 p 17

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

It puzzles and angers the people of Machakaneng that they will have to leave their ancestral farm to become part of Bophuthatswana.

They ask: Could not Bophuthatswana come to us instead?

Their property borders the Bapong region of the homeland.

But final plans for the homeland, published last year, state that Machakaneng (or Boschfontein, as it is officially called) will remain part of South Africa although it is partly black-owned.

The black owners, who number 20 of the 26 titleholders, will be pushed off their farm on the Hartbeespoort Dam—Rustenburg road, bought in 1904 by their common ancestor Jacobus Modisakeng.

The Department of Co-operation and Development is preparing to expropriate the farm.

This was confirmed in a recent letter to the landowners' lawyer from the commissioner at Brits.

"Your clients will be notified when the expropriation will take place and will then receive their respective shares in money if so decided by my department," the commissioner advised.

Land at Kafferskraal in the Rustenburg area has been earmarked for their resettlement but no development has been undertaken there yet.

In a desperate bid to hold on to their property Machakaneng's headman Mr Joseph Modisakeng has written to Bophuthatswana President Chief Lucas Mangope

CSO: 3400/530

SOUTH AFRICA

COLORED COMMUNITY FACES KAT RIVER REMOVAL

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 19 Jan 85 p 9

[Text] In the shadow of the magnificent Katberg, a historic community is being displaced by apartheid.

The Stockenstrom district, where the Kat River Settlement was once established as a coloured buffer zone between white settler and Xhosa, is being handed over to Ciskei.

The future is uncertain for the estimated 6,000-strong coloured community--descendants of the soldiers who were granted the land in the early 19th century in recognition of their services during the frontier wars.

"Over us hangs a dark cloud," said Mr William Lootz, of Tamboekiesvlei, whose land has been in his family for 150 years.

The community does not know when they will have to leave, where they can go or, in many cases, how much compensation they will be paid.

The border has already shifted very close to Tamboekiesvlei, to include Seymour, a few kilometres away. Since July last year, the white and blue flag of Ciskei has flown over the Seymour police station.

But even for the local black population, incorporation into "their own state" has been, at best, ambivalent.

In the Seymour hotel, recently taken over by the Ciskeian Minister of Economic Development, Chief M. E. P. Malefane, three young men complain bitterly about the lack of work opportunities.

The white farmers have moved away, they say and the tobacco and furniture factory operated in town by one of the farming families has closed down.

Across the road, the huge building which housed the factory is falling to pieces. An atmosphere of decay pervades the town. Pretty old houses in the main street are empty, their gardens going to seed.

Seymour was once at the head of the railway line running from Fort Beaufort up the Kat River valley. Now weeds grow over the rusting tracks at the little railway station.

The history of the area goes back to the early 19th century, when the Kat River settlement was established by Sir Andries Stockenstrom in 1829. The land was granted to the forefathers of the present-day coloured farmers, in recognition of their service to the British Government during the frontier wars.

The settlement was intended to be a buffer zone between white settlers and Xhosa, and act as buffer it did. It was often in danger, caught between the two warring sides.

An early history of the area, written in 1857, said: "Our children now find us poor and needy, after three wars, although many of the old Hottentot immigrants were people of means and also hard-working and sober."

"The people call it blood ground," said Mr Daniel Bailey, principal of the school at Hertzog.

Thin and wiry (he describes himself as a locust), Mr Bailey is the record-keeper of the little community. On his shelves are the documents, letters and Press clippings which make up the history of Hertzog and the Kat River valley.

"Some of the inhabitants fought in both World Wars. We reckon it's unfair of this Government, which made so many promises after the days of Jannie Smuts, to take away our land. It's heartbreaking."

For the coloured farmers of Tamboekiesvlei, Hertzog, Philipton and the other settlements, the uncertainty began in 1980 when they heard they would have to leave.

"We were never officially told," said Mr Bailey.

"A white farmer showed us the notice which said he was going to be bought out and told us we would also have to go."

The community was due to be handed over to Ciskei on January 1, 1983, but as recently as June last year, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said in Parliament that the fate of the community was still undecided.

Through the Kat River Association, whose chairman is Mr Bailey, the residents have been trying to gain a ministerial interview.

Mr Chris Heunis, at the time Minister of Internal Affairs, agreed to meet a delegation, but this meeting has still not taken place.

A delegation went to see an official of the Ciskei Government, but according to Mr William Lootz, of Tamboekeisvlei, they were given to understand that the Ciskei had no interest in their remaining on the land. "We were told it was not their policy to make provision for coloureds."

Meanwhile, the uncertainty is already disrupting the community's life. Many are not ploughing their land anymore, because they fear they may have to leave before they can reap their crops.

"We don't have vegetables any more," said Mrs Nora Lootz. "I am ashamed to sit here with the house looking like this."

Some residents have drifted away to Fort Beaufort, Queenstown, Aliwal North or even Johannesburg. "The Government hopes we will all go so they won't have to worry about us," said Mr Lootz.

If they have to move, the residents want to be given land in a rural area where they can continue to live together as a community.

Mr Lootz said: "The Government must make provision for us. We want to live like we do here. We don't want to live in a township."

However, in March, 1983, the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said in Parliament there was "no provision under which the SA Development Trust or the Department of Co-operation and Development could make land available to persons other than blacks."

He said then the matter had been passed on to the Department of Internal Affairs.

In June, 1983, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F. W. de Klerk, said in answer to a parliamentary question that there was no farming land available to resettle the community.

Since then, the residents have turned to their church, the Dutch Reformed Mission Church and have asked it to look around for a farm where they could settle. A delegation from Hertzog visited farms near Alexandria and Mossel Bay.

The Rev Murphy Maart, the congregation's minister, said the church was investigating various possibilities. In any event, the residents are unsure whether they will get permission from the Government to buy farmland in a white area.

The Rev Chris Drake, who serves the Congregational Church members of the area, said about 50 people from Philipton had already put down their names for houses in Newtown, Fort Beaufort's coloured township, but there was a housing shortage there.

"In 1981 we asked for 100 houses to be built, but there is still no sign of the Government making funds available," said Mr Drake, who is also chairman of the Fort Beaufort Coloured Management Committee.

The residents of the Kat River valley are also unhappy with the amounts of compensation they are to get. Some will receive only a few hundred rand for their land, buildings and share of the commonage.

In many cases, the small amount of compensation has to be split between a number of heirs, some of whom left the area long ago.

Mr Lootz said: "It's not enough to buy a plot, let alone build a house. With R400, you can't even pay for the removal costs.

"They want to make us squatters--we have to go somewhere. And it is all to implement their ungodly policy of apartheid.

"No, they must rather keep their money and let us stay here."

CSO: 3400/647

SOUTH AFRICA

MILLIONS SPENT ON HOUSING FOR COLORED, INDIAN MPS

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 26 Jan 85 p 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Approximately R26-million was spent on housing for coloured and Indian MPs on alterations to Marks Building — which is to house the new House of Delegates — and on the Stalplein complex, the Minister of Communications and Public Works, Dr LAPA Munnik has revealed.

During a guided tour of the plush new Indian house and the residences of ministers and MPs, Dr Munnik said the completion of the houses had been the result of a "remarkable" display of a team-effort.

The new chamber is an elegant transformation of what was previously the courtyard of the old Deed's Office. It is tastefully decorated in a combination of modern and old decor and fully equipped with modern electronic gadgetry, including an electronic voting-system and conference translation facilities.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the Indian house, has pointed out proudly that he is occupying the office previously used by prime ministers from General Hertzog to Mr B. J. Vorster.

Also in the same build-

ing are the new own affairs ministerial offices and offices of MPs which was completed at a cost of R7 million.

Their residences in Pelican Park, near Zeekoeivlei, are a 25-minute drive from the city, where some of the proposed 100 houses for MPs and their staff required much landscaping to transform the sandy surroundings to match the architect's design.

Ministerial houses were modestly decorated and had a spacious lounge, a TV-room with TV and video-recorder, a dining room, a kitchen fully equipped with cutlery, a washing-machine, dryer, stove, refrigerator and electric kettle, a breakfast room, a study and three bedrooms, three bathrooms, a separate toilet, double garages and servant's quarters.

These fully furnished homes cost R240 000 each, Dr Munnik said.

There were also three other three-bedroomed luxury homes for the Speaker of the House and other senior members costing R160 000 each.

Ordinary MPs had

smaller homes compared to those of ministers costing an average of R41 000 each with R6 000 in furniture provided. They consisted of a lounge, three bedrooms, a kitchen, one bathroom, a separate toilet and a parking shed.

Total cost of housing in Pelican Park was R6-million, the Minister pointed out.

There were also 65 houses for Coloured MPs from constituencies outside Cape Town in Belhar, 20 km from the city, costing R2,9 million. They are similar to those for their counterparts in Pelican Park.

Coloured Ministers were temporarily provided three-bedroomed luxury apartments in Reigersdal, which were previously occupied by diplomats in a white group area near Rondebosch, the minister said.

MPs paid a nominal rental of R100 while staff paid R75 to R90 per month.

To be completed were swimming pools and tennis courts in both areas.

The Stalplein complex would cost R10 million when completed Dr Munnik said.

SOUTH AFRICA

BUYING HOUSES NOW EASIER FOR BLACKS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Sophie Tema]

[Text] A new finance package that will enable blacks to buy houses without paying a deposit has been introduced by the Housing Finance Services (HFS).

HFS is a subsidiary of Legal and General Volkskas, an insurance company, and was formed to address the need for black housing.

The company claims that with the combined expertise of HFS and the advantage of life assurance, blacks will be able to obtain a complete housing package using pension fund investments.

This will include a bond on the full value of the property, a low rate interest and a bonus repayment of the bond.

Bonds will be granted on new houses, existing houses, flats and townhouses under sectional title.

Bonds will also be granted on properties secured under the 99-year-leasehold scheme and property where the HFS and the employer can secure a loan.

The HFS will grant up to 100 percent of the purchase price.

The percentage bond will be governed by rules agreed to by the employer's company and the HFS.

Buyers will cede an endowment policy to the HFS for the value of the bond.

When the policy matures, the bond is repaid.

The bond will also be repaid in the event of death before maturity. In the meantime, all the buyer will repay is the interest.

When a buyer goes into retirement, he will receive his pension, his house will be fully paid for and he could receive some profits from his endowment policy.

CSO: 3400/630

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC PLANS EDUCATION SERVICE FOR BLACKS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Feb 85 p 7

[Article by J Manuel Correia]

[Text]

THE SABC hopes to launch a dynamic daytime school service for blacks on TV2 and TV3.

The aim of this is to bring secondary education to as many blacks as possible.

The corporation is also investigating the possibility of starting a comprehensive high school radio service.

No date for the new services has been announced.

These giant steps in education have been spelt out by Dr Pieter Erasmus, head of educational programmes of TV2, TV3 and black language radio services.

He says in the latest issue of the SABC Bulletin that the All Media and Products Survey (Amps) shows that more than a million people watch adult educational programmes on TV2 and TV3.

Even more people listen to the equivalent programmes on radio.

Dr Erasmus says, however, that educational broadcasting is not meant to replace the teacher in the classroom, but to supplement his work.

The new services will probably be based on the successful School

Radio Service, which has been on the air since 1964 and which has an audience of 4 500 000 black school-children.

Significantly, while TV2 and TV3 are forging ahead with education, TV1 is still floundering around wasting educational programmes.

These programmes invariably land up in hopelessly inadequate timeslots, usually late at night.

The latest examples are two excellent 13-part series — "Vergaderings! Die Stoel is Joune" and "Produktiwiteit: 'n Sleutel tot Welvaart". They start this month. One is slotted at 9.49pm and the other at 10.30pm.

The Government is apparently not addressing itself to the problem and although the plan is to screen educational programmes early on weekdays, and perhaps even on Saturday mornings, there is as yet no sign that the Government is ready to give TV1 permission to do so.

Meanwhile, a lot of vital material is being screened hopelessly too late for its target audience — in effect, a waste of time and money and a great discouragement to those involved in educational TV.

CSO: 3400/528

SOUTH AFRICA

GKSA POLICY CHANGES TO GIVE BLACKS EQUAL SAY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Jan 85 p 16

[Text] The difference in approach to the racial question by the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) and the Gereformeerde Kerke in Suid-Afrika (GKSA) had until two weeks ago been a subtle one.

The NGK, the largest and most influential Afrikaans church, has different churches for members of different colours. The GKSA, the smallest Afrikaans church but also not without influence, has what it calls one structure--but different synods for different races.

The GKSA has rested somewhat smugly on its claim that it is one church, not divided along racial lines. But every three years, when the (white) national synod met and discussed and decided policy of the GKSA, it was crystal clear that it was whites who decided the church policy. The general synod--where all four synods met--was never taken seriously.

But this month's national synod has seen the beginnings of significant changes which will affect not only church structure but church policy as a whole with regard to the complexity of the South African situation.

Considered to be theologically the soundest of the three Afrikaans reformed churches, the GKSA has bravely, calmly and unflinchingly for the most part, dared to forge ahead on issues which still send its two sisters into the laager (the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk) or into sharp conflict (the NGK).

A church which has its stronghold in the Transvaal (which is also the stronghold of the Conservative Party) is brave when it repeals its support for territorial division or separation--even though the new policy statement has been referred for reformulation and report back at the next synod.

In direct contrast with the NGK, the GKSA also decided to remain a member of the Reformed Ecumenical Synod rather than back away from accusations and criticisms on its role in South African society and politics.

The decision on mixed worship, including holy communion, that no one may be excluded on grounds of race or colour, followed a day after it was decided that these prickly criteria may also not be a factor in membership and that the (white) GKSA pulpits were now open to black ministers.

Some controversial decisions taken in the past were reaffirmed, such as the rejection of the Mixed Marriages Act--although the full decision also refers to the multiple problems which can arise, especially with regard to children born from such marriages.

Detention without trial, nuclear weapons, migrant labour and other "social sins", to which previous synods had already given some guidelines, and none of which had been supported unconditionally by the GKSA, have also been referred for further study. The object of the study this time is of great significance, since it will be to consider whether issues like detention and nuclear weapons can ever be justified--or not tolerated under any circumstances.

Always more progressive than its two sister churches, the GKSA this year increased the distance even more so. And, in its view, all of it is based firmly on Scripture. As one delegate said: "I am very satisfied because it was clear that the conservative political and theological views are disappearing before a more Scriptural approach."

There is one important reservation, though, and one which affects half of the total membership of the church across all racial lines--women. After six years of study of women in office, it was again decided that women have no voting rights and may not become deacons or elders. The study project is to be continued.

Possibly more important than any single decision taken at the synod was the new realisation that all controversial issues should be decided at the general synod rather than the national synod.

If there has been a significant change, it is this one, as it points to progress beyond even that of the Government's new tricameral system, since blacks will be included on an equal basis in talks and decision-making. And that means all blacks--not only coloureds and Indians.

CSO: 3400/528

SOUTH AFRICA

CLAIM OF BLACK LAWYERS EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES DENIED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Feb 85 p 8

[Text]

MORE black lawyers are needed to cope with the population's demands, says Mr. Seun Moshidi, secretary of the Black Lawyers Association.

Mr Moshidi was reacting to an article published recently in The Star which stated that:

"Black attorneys are experiencing difficulties in establishing viable practices partly because of restriction on the areas in which they may locate their offices, but largely because they are growing in number at a faster rate than the demand for legal services which are not supplied free of charge."

Although Mr Moshidi

conceded that more black lawyers were qualifying every year. He said more black lawyers were needed.

"There is definitely a shortage if one considers that of the approximately 8 000 lawyers in the country. Only about 600 are black," argued Mr Moshidi.

A black lawyer's education centre was established recently to augment legal services for blacks, he said.

Mr Moshidi explained that the centre catered for students wanting to pursue the profession — qualified lawyers who had outstanding law courses and the general public who could not afford high legal fees.

Reacting to the first claim that black lawyers faced restriction as to where they could practice, Mr Moshidi said he had experienced such difficulties himself.

He claimed the Influx Control Act affected many lawyers from rural areas. These outlying areas had few legal facilities and black lawyers had to seek apprenticeship in bigger urban centres.

"Lawyers could not tender proper services to their clients because they were living temporarily in garages and back rooms in the urban areas," he said.

Mr Moshidi called on the Government to scrap the discriminatory laws against lawyers.

CSO: 3400/625

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW GOVERNMENT SCHEME TO TRAIN BLACKS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Ali Mphaki]

[Text]

THE Government is to spend more than R336 000 on a new scheme for blacks to be trained as artisans while receiving allowances during training.

The scheme will kick off with a batch of 56 trainees in May at the Chamdor Training Centre in Krugersdorp, in what is seen as a major breakthrough for blacks as the scheme had been opened only for whites, coloured and Indians in the past.

The minimum educational requirement is Standard Six, and it does not mean those with higher qualifications cannot be eligible for the scheme.

After 12 months of intensive training, a trainee will be placed in employment with an approved employer for two years of in-service training.

A trainee with no dependants will receive R48 a week, a married one will

receive R60 a week, while a trainee with a wife and one child or more will receive R70 a week.

There will also be transport allowance and meals will be sold at a minimum price.

"Trainees will have to travel daily to the centre as there are no hostels, but the situation will be changed next year as we will be using the Manu Technical School in Molapo, Soweto, where there are hostels," assistant registrar Manpower Training, Mr Don Moody, said.

Those interested can apply to be bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, electricians, domestic appliance mechanics, motor mechanics, diesel mechanics or tractor mechanics.

Enquiries can be made at the West Rand Development Board office at New Canada or any office of the Department of Manpower. Closing date for applications is February 28.

CSO: 3400/625

SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEY OF AFRIKAANS PRESS SHOWS RECENT LIBERALIZATION TREND

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 27 Jan 85 p 8

[Article by James McClurg]

[Text]

THE familiar stereotype of the Gereformeerde ('Dopper') Kerk as a bastion of verkramptheid has taken more knocks.

At its national synod in Potchefstroom, the church endorsed a declaration by the international Reformed Ecumenical Synod (RES) calling for a declaration of human rights in South Africa, coupled with the abolition of all racial discrimination.

The declaration stresses the right of free association and of participation in the political process.

At the same time the church decided that its membership of the controversial RES should be provisionally maintained.

This contrasts sharply with the posture of the much bigger Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, whose interim executive council recently decided to suspend the church's membership of the RES.

According to Die Burger, the synod also resolved that race, nationality and colour were not criteria for membership of the church and that no-one could be discriminated against on those grounds.

The synod further ruled that no-one might be debarred from a service, including communion, on grounds of race or colour. The church's pulpit "stood open" to black predikants.

The synod also made history by revoking an earlier resolution calling on its members to support the policy of "territorial separation" in South Africa.

On the other side of the balance sheet, the synod set its face against women as elders or deacons and denied them a vote in the election of office-bearers.

□ □ □

SOUTH Africa could become a second Vietnam for the United States if "the Kennedy approach" triumphed, said Dawie, political columnist of the Nasionale group.

The opposite of constructive engagement could perhaps be described as one of "destructive un-involvement", Dawie said. But it was doubtful whether, in terms of such a policy, the US could remain uninvolved — more likely the reverse.

Disinvestment and other punitive measures could cause tremendous tensions in South Africa — even a clash between black and white. The US would not be able to stay outside such a conflict, because of the danger of Soviet intervention and even more because the blacks of the US would not tolerate it.

The Americans could withdraw from Vietnam and leave the country to its fate because there were few people in the United States ready to stand up for Vietnam. But black voters would force the American government into a more and more active role in South Africa.

□ □ □

BEELD and Die Volksblad have both commented on the controversial practice of supplying contraceptives to teenagers without their parents' knowledge.

Beeld said no-one wanted the young to sink into immorality, but there must be help for those who yielded to temptation. Despite the moral considerations involved, modern society unfortunately had to cope with a practical situation that could not be wished away.

Die Volksblad, which reported that teenage pregnancies and venereal disease had reached "epidemic proportions" in the Free State, said

the argument of family planners that they were not encouraging permissiveness but alleviating its tragic consequences had definite merit. However, such action further undermined the notion of responsibility in sexual matters.

□ □ □

HOW should history be taught in South Africa's racially diverse schools?

In an article in the Calvinist journal *Woord en Daad*, Professor F A van Jaarsveld of the University of Pretoria said that since the Seventies it had been contended that history books for schools were written from a white viewpoint at the expense of the blacks. His own belief was that in the new curricula the emphasis was still placed too strongly on the old conflict between Boer and Brit.

Given the variety of groups in schools, could a true "national" history be offered that would do justice to, and satisfy, everybody? That would be to expect the impossible.

But if every group in the country were left to draw up its own curricu-

lum, historical chaos would result and history could become a divisive instead of a unifying factor.

There were thus good reasons for demanding great responsibility on the part of those drawing up the curricula.

□ □ □

THE refusal of thousands of blacks to pay their rent could paralyse the whole system of local authorities, because the money was needed to pay for essential services, said Beeld.

The steps taken by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, to handle a potentially explosive situation were to be welcomed. Yet the residents must realise that they would have to pay their rent.

Merely to ensure that the rents came in would amount to attending to the symptoms of a deeper problem without treating the real causes.

"It is therefore essential," said Beeld, "that the government investigation of political rights for black urban dwellers should yield visible results that can penetrate through to the system of local administration."

CSO: 3400/664

SOUTH AFRICA

WARNING ON NEW TOWNSHIP POLICE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Jan 85 p 3

[Text]

The new township police forces, shortly to be set up under the authority of municipalities, could become personal armies which would aggravate the conflict between residents and councils, warns Wits University political scientist Dr Phillip Frankel.

He told a weekend conference called by the Alexandra Residents' Association that South African Police control of the new forces might prevent them becoming the strong-arm boys of any particular local politicians.

But it would not alter the fundamental role of the police in the townships and in South Africa at large.

"The police in South Africa are basically concerned with order, with upholding the interests of those who hold power," said Dr Frankel.

The question of administering the law ran a poor second, because that law was not based on rules and principles accepted by the majority of the people.

"In the end," he said, "when we look at the police, whether the South African Police or local authority forces, we are talking about the way the State maintains control."

CONTROL

Dr Frankel said there had

been a fundamental change in the strategy of control in recent years, a move away from blatant kragdadigheid and indiscriminate violence, to more subtle control involving less obvious violence.

Part of this strategy was to move away from crude ethnic divide-and-rule policies, supplementing them with a new class divide.

"The trick about controlling people is to get them to control themselves," said Dr Frankel.

"The Government is trying to create a compliant black middle class who will act, in the last instance, in the interests of those who hold power: the white minority."

Job upgrading, relaxation of petty apartheid and creation of black municipalities were part and parcel of this plan.

But black municipalities had run into trouble early in the scheme of things because they lacked legitimacy, because residents saw them as extensions of the apartheid state and because they could not deliver the goods, for instance, in the field of housing.

A DIFFICULTY

"Recent disturbances have made it clear that the councils can survive only if they

get direct police support from the State," said Dr Frankel.

And he added that two to three years ago the South African Police had begun to have difficulty recruiting blacks and had in fact required more men than it could get.

There were enormous political problems in supplementing the police force by calling in the military, said Dr Frankel, pointing to the outcry over the Vaal exercise by the military.

"So the only other option is to simply create a new type of police force attached to the community councils," he added.

"The problems of the townships are not problems of policing or of applying the law," he said.

"They are problems stemming from the fact that the law is bad to begin with."

CSO: 3400/528

SOUTH AFRICA

RECORD FOR DETENTIONS HIGH IN 1984

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jan 85 pp 1, 9

[Article by Joe Openshaw]

[Text] Last year was one of the worst periods of repression in South Africa, in which more than 1 100 people were detained, according to experts who attended the annual conference of the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) in Johannesburg at the weekend.

A detainees' health group paper delivered at the conference stated that 1984 was rivalled only by 1960-61 (Sharpeville) and 1976-77 (the students unrest) for repression and over 1 100 people were detained. They were predominantly from the ranks of scholars, students and teachers, and political and community workers.

"The authorities appear to have given an instruction to the Security Police to clean up their image," the group claimed, commenting on changes in the police tactics.

There was no discernible reduction, however, in the amount and severity of abuse of detainees during 1984, the group alleged. Of 1 093 detainees held up till November, only 13, that is 1,1 percent, were successfully charged and convicted.

Statistics presented show that the Transvaal bore the brunt of "Security Police harassment" accounting for 36 percent of all 1984 detentions.

It appeared that in 1984 the Security Police responded to an instruction to improve South Africa's repressive image by detaining fewer people in terms of the Internal Security Act.

But a number of people were detained in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, giving the impression they were not security detainees.

Proof of the image-building efforts was reflected in the large number of detainees held for less than 48 hours, and the many more detainees who were charged in court, the group claimed.

There were 401 charged and acquitted during the year and 134 were still awaiting trial.

Pressure

"The most alarming new developing in 1984 has been the introduction of closed circuit television the cells at John Vorster Square," the paper said.

"They (the police) claim it is for the safety of detainees but all evidence points to the fact it is designed to increase pressure on the detainees," said the group. The matter was of the "utmost gravity".

Another tendency last year, the group claimed, was for the the Security Police to behave capriciously with food parcels.

--A copy of the allegations was telexed to the police yesterday morning. No reply had been received.

CSO: 3400/528

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW, IMPROVED HOUSING SCHEME FOR ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jan 85 p 9

[Article by Anton Harber]

[Text] In a few weeks, the Alexandra Town Council will announce the rents it intends charging for the new houses it is building.

The announcement will be crucial to the future of Alexandra because it will give an early indication of the workability of the crucial redevelopment plans for this unusual township.

The Rev Sam Buti, mayor of Alexandra and prime architect of the redevelopment plans, remains confident he can provide new and improved housing for the people of the township.

Asked whether he was worried about rent increases sparking off the resistance it has in other Transvaal townships, he said: "We are not worried. We have a plan, we have told people about our plan and it is being realised."

The emerging Alexandra Residents Association (ARA), however, has a strikingly different view of his plans.

It believes the rent announcement will prove the point it has been trying constantly to make: the scheme will benefit only the rich, while the majority of residents will be driven out by the high rents.

As the ARA said in a recent pamphlet: "Buti's Save Alexandra Party was expected to make improvements in Alexandra... He promised sub-economic housing that would cost between R10 and R30 in rent per month.

"Instead, he has cooked up a scheme to build houses for the elite, for people who can afford rents of R200 per month, while residents who can't afford it are in trouble."

The divide between the two views of the development plan is striking. Although Alexandra is by no means a typical Transvaal township--nestling between Johannesburg and Sandton, ringed by valuable industrial areas and one of the last areas of black freehold property ownership--the divisions within it do typify those in many townships.

One of the less typical aspects of Alexandra's policy is Mr Buti, a mayor who entered the local authority structure with significantly greater credibility than most of his counterparts. One could call him a small-town Chief Buthelezi.

Mr Buti is a man with a dream, and his dream is not modest in proportions. He wants to develop Alexandra from a township that decayed during the many years it was under threat of forced removal--and still, for example, uses a bucket system of sewerage--into a model township, offering good and affordable housing to all its residents.

The motto of his town council is: "Through development we reach for the sky."

Nobody could accuse Mr Buti of being unimaginative. Faced with the fundamental problem of all the black local authorities--a lack of sources of finance for development--he threw out an extraordinary challenge.

He asked for the incorporation of Kew, Wynberg and Marlboro--the industrial areas that ring Alex--into the administration of his township. Although the idea was met with much scepticism, Mr Buti remains optimistic about its chances of success.

He is presently meeting with the industrialists of the area and hopes to meet Cabinet Ministers soon to pursue the idea.

"We are still busy with that. We have had a mixed response. One understands this because it is a new concept, something very fresh and it could be threatening to the surrounding municipalities.

"But if people want stable communities and if they want to give a sign of goodwill and create an atmosphere of good neighbourliness, then it will work," he said.

ARA, however, is completely dismissive of the idea. It is a far-fetched dream that will not work, ARA spokesmen say. As a result, the Alex Town Council--like all other black local authorities--will become dependent on high rents to finance their development.

They point out that 80 percent of Alex households are financed by unskilled or semi-skilled workers with an income of between R200 and R300.

According to a survey drawn by the council itself, 50 percent say they would not be prepared to pay more than R25 in monthly rentals. Less than 4 percent said they would be able to afford more than R50.

Already, the council is charging R124 for one of its new bachelor flats and R191 for a new two-bedroom flat.

ARA believes the Council will have to charge high rents for houses and this will cause a catastrophe: it will drive out most of the more than 80,000 residents and force them to find accommodation elsewhere.

ARA points out that only 6,500 residential stands and 324 flats are planned in the development scheme, although there are probably more than 14,000 families in Alex.

The Council gets its support from Alex's small middle class and is therefore pandering to its needs, ARA argues.

The council is driving out those who can't afford the housing in order to create a middle class electorate that will support it.

The result will be a backlash and ARA believes it is the fear of this backlash that has prompted the Council to investigate the formation of its own police force.

Mr Buti will not talk about the controversial and expensive police force, although he appears to be basically in favour of it.

It is likely he will shelve the idea until the dust has settled and there is less of an outcry about it.

While new houses are being built, the council has asked residents to live temporarily in converted Putco buses or shacks, commonly known as "zincs."

Some people have been in these "temporary" constructions for over 18 months while their old houses were knocked down and new ones built.

ARA believe the new houses will cost more than most of them can afford, leaving them with the prospect of being stuck indefinitely in the temporary houses.

As a result, the bus and "zinc" areas have become strongholds of ARA, as the residents band together to fight the scheme.

And ARA is urging the next crowd of people who face removal to buses and "zincs" to refuse to be moved, unless they can be given permanent accommodation immediately.

Mr Buti, however, is confident they will not resist.

"There are opportunists who would like to take advantage. They say people are resisting when they are not.

"People are suspicious they will be left forever in temporary accommodation. We give them a written undertaking they can have the first available accommodation. When they have this, they are happy to move," he said.

But people in the temporary accommodation say they cannot afford the new housing offered to them.

"They are right," Mr Buti said. "We are worried about people who cannot pay for those houses, so we are working out ways and means to allow them to afford it. But I can't give you details now," he said.

When he does give the details, it will be an indication of how successful his development plan is and whether ARA's fears have been justified.

Mr Buti is going to have to pull something extraordinary out of his hat to keep rents low. If he fails, he risks adding fuel to the resistance to his grand plan.

Either way, he will set the stage for a long-term struggle in Alex over rents and housing.

It is not yet a struggle as serious as that in areas like the Vaal Triangle, but what Alex does show is that the same basic division exists in all the townships.

Even Alex, as atypical as it is, has the potential for that division to develop into more serious conflict.

CSO: 3400/630

SOUTH AFRICA

MGWALI RESIDENTS FEAR REMOVAL

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 5 Feb 85 p 5

[Article by Kin Bentley]

[Text] Residents at Mgwali, near Stutterheim, are sceptical about the recent announcement by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that forced population removals are to be suspended and have called for concrete assurance that they will not be resettled at Frankfort in Ciskei.

A spokesman for the Mgwali Residents Association (MRA), Mr Mike Gija, said while the association was encouraged by the announcement, he feared the qualification in the announcement that those communities whose leaders were in favour of resettlement would move, meant they might still be resettled.

"The Government told us to co-operate with the Mgwali Planning Committee (MPC), which they recognise and which is in favour of removal," he said.

"The MRA subsequently wrote to the Government telling them the MPC was not representative of the majority of people and particularly of the land owners at Mgwali."

Mr Gija said since 1978 the headman at Mgwali had been an appointee of the Ciskeian tribal authority. He was Mr R. A. Dyosi and was in favour of removal.

He said recently Mr Dyosi had appointed committees in each of the seven villages at Mgwali, over and above the already elected residents' committees, because these committees were loyal to the MRA and not in favour of removal.

He said the issue nearly resulted in public violence on Friday when irate residents moved in on Mr Dyosi's house. The South African Police, he said, had intervened and appealed to the community to sort out their problems peacefully.

Mr Gija said a public meeting would be held this week to confront Mr Dyosi with the community's rejection of his appointed committees.

"His action in appointing those pro-removal committees has created friction in Mgwali," Mr Gija said.

He said a Ciskeian National Independence Party rally, attended by members of the Mgwali Planning Committee, had recently been addressed by officials of President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei.

"Four years after he told us we were to be removed, his officials apparently told the meeting that President Sebe had helped avoid the removal," he said.

Mr Gija said despite this, the current moves to appoint pro-removal committees looked ominous.

He said about half of the squatters and tenants at Mgwali favoured resettlement at Frankfort, where they stood to get their own land. Mr Dyosi was one of those who stood to benefit.

Those in favour of resettlement should be allowed to go, he said.

The land owners, whose families had lived there for nearly two centuries, and those tenants with long ties, were strongly opposed to removal and should be allowed to stay, Mr Gija said. Between 11,000 and 12,000 people live at Mgwali.

CSO: 3400/638

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT MOVES TO EQUAL BUT SEPARATE EDUCATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Feb 85 p 3

[Text]

PARLIAMENT. — The Government intended moving towards equal education for all races and is in the process of establishing a statutory national certification board to ensure the maintenance of equal education standards, the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday.

Mr De Klerk was replying in the House of Delegates to a motion by Mr A E Arbee (Sol E Tv) calling on the government to implement equal education and opportunity for all and the placing of all education departments under one Ministry.

Mr De Klerk said he intended submitting the necessary legislation to establish the board which would ensure equal education standards.

"In analysing the old education dispensation, it became clear to the government that there were not adequate structures to ensure equal standards of education.

But Mr De Klerk said it was not possible to consider placing all education under one ministry because of the

plural nature of South African society.

"Separate education systems with separate control is a basic point of departure for the new dispensation, and these principles are contained in the new constitution, according to which we operate today."

Earlier, introducing his motion, Mr Arbee said the State spent R1 184 educating a white child, R997 on an Indian child, R651 on a coloured child and only R280 on a black child.

These figures showed that the "scars of inequality" in education ran deep.

Mr Arbee said the government should implement recommendations for equal education made by the De Lange Commission which investigated education.

He also called for the immediate repeal of racial restrictions on students at tertiary educational institutions.

Mr Pat Poovalingham (Sol, Reservoir Hills) said if money could be found to finance the Defence Force it could also be found to establish equal education for all races.

CSO: 3400/619

SOUTH AFRICA

VAAL BODY FORMED TO GIVE AID TO RESIDENTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Feb 85 p 9

[Text]

A NON-POLITICAL church-orientated organisation has been formed in the Vaal Triangle with the aim of tackling immediate burning issues and solving them by peaceful means.

The organisation named (OAU) Operation Advance and Upgrade intends to upgrade the quality of black people's lives, spiritually, economically, socially, culturally and educationally.

A Sebokeng businessman and the OAU's director, Mr John Gogotya, told The SOWETAN in an interview that although the organisation had originally been established four years ago and mainly operated in the Pentacostal churches, they were now going to look at issues outside the church.

He said their affiliates consist of about 50 independent churches and

they were going to contact various other bodies with a view to making the organisation go national.

"We have in the past been limiting our activities within the church structure, but we are now going to look at the broad spectrum of the set up in the country and see how best we can help diffuse the present situation.

"Because of our Christian beliefs, we are also going to take a stand against communism. We don't regard communism as a religion, because according to Karl Marx it is anti-God. We see ourselves as missionaries whose responsibility is first to God," he said.

Among projects lined up by the OAU are seminars to deal with education problems. In the Vaal, study centres will be set up and plans are underway to provide

books to libraries and schools following the burning down of libraries in the area.

Competitions would also be organised countrywide on essay writing to upgrade the quality of languages, and prizes would be given to best pupils. Mr Gogotya said he had been shocked at the high failure rate by pupils even in their own languages.

It was also their intention to run Christian youth centres where youths would engage themselves with sports and cultural activities. Further, expert advice for Christian small businessmen will also be given at seminars.

According to Mr Gogotya, from time to time, if need arises on important community matters, delegations will be appointed to talk with Government Ministers.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANTI-SASOL ACTION LOOMS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

MEMBERS of the Sweet Food and Allied Workers' Union have condemned the "intransigent attitude" of Sasol management and threaten to join a national strike in support of the sacked Sasol workers.

The decision to support the Sasol workers, dismissed after last year's two-day stay-away, was taken at the union's annual general meeting held in Springs at the weekend.

The union's chairman, Mr Chris Dlamini, said the workers were angry with the Sasol management for not resolving the issue.

"We are appalled at the management's attitude of sacking workers who participated in the stayaway which we were also a party too. Why did other companies not dismiss their workers in large numbers?" the workers asked.

SFAWU is one of the many unions which have threatened to take any national industrial action if the sacked workers — members of the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union — are not reinstated by management.

The workers were dismissed following a two-day stayaway from work, which was called by major trade unions, including the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu), Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) and other unions. Several leaders were detained after the stayaway, including Mr Dlamini, who is also Fosatu's president, and Mr Phirashaw Camay, general secretary of Cusa.

Dlamini said members were fully behind Sasol workers and demanded management resolve the matter before it was too late.

CSO: 3400/625

SOUTH AFRICA

SIEMENS WORKERS STAGE WORK STOPPAGE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

MORE THAN 1 500 employees of a German multinational Siemens, yesterday staged a work stoppage which coincided with the visit to South Africa by a top executive from the mother company.

Employees at the four plants — Wattloo, Koe-doespoort, Isando and Rosslyn — later returned to work after management had promised to resolve their grievances, which included the re-employment of dismissed Metal and Allied Workers' Union members and racial discrimination.

In another industrial action, more than 13 000 miners at Kloof goldmine near Westonaria yesterday returned to work after management had shown willingness to consider their grievances.

The Siemens strike was sparked-off after management had dismissed two Mawu members at Wattloo. The workers were allegedly involved in a knife fight at the plant.

According to a union shop steward their dismissal was "unfair" because two other incidents, in which non-members were involved in fights, were treated with "kid gloves" by management. In one incident a white man had allegedly assaulted a black employee with a hammer.

Ignored

The workers voiced their grievances to management, which ignored them and they downed tools. The other plants joined because they felt their colleagues were "unfairly treated". They also complained of racial discrimination when wages and other benefits were considered.

A Mawu spokesman said that management apparently pleaded with the workers to return after promising to consider their grievances because "they were afraid we were going to boycott a scheduled meeting with a Mr Turek, who is the company's top executive from Germany."

Siemens' director, Mr Johan Krotskie, confirmed that all the workers had returned after the company promised to investigate their complaints.

• An OK Bazaars store — Valhalla, near Pretoria went on strike yesterday in protest against retrenchment of blacks and employment of white workers. Workers at three other branches — Van der Waalt, Randfontein and Gezeni — have ended their strikes.

CSO: 3400/625

SOUTH AFRICA

UNION CONSIDERING LEGAL ACTION AGAINST RAND MINES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Feb 85 p 11

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

THE Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union (Bamcwu) is considering legal action against Rand Mines, owners of Durban Deep Goldmine on the West Rand for the reinstatement of their members sacked during a mine strike last year.

The workers claim they were dismissed after they were found not guilty and discharged in the Roodepoort Magistrate's Court when they appeared on charges under the Intimidation Act, according to Bamcwu's publicity secretary, Mr Motshumi Mkhini yesterday.

He said the workers went back to the mine for their jobs after the court hearing but were told that they could not be employed again and their services have been terminated.

They were then subjected to an inquiry

which found them "guilty", but were immediately told that they could appeal against the conviction. This they did and "it appears that management is not prepared to re-employ them because of the court case — and this is aimed at victimising union members," he said.

Resigned

However, the company's spokesman Mr Paul Forbes, said the workers were re-engaged after the trial, but a disciplinary inquiry found them "guilty". One of the workers then resigned and later applied for a vacancy which he could not get.

He added that the rest of the workers were told that they have the right to appeal against the disciplinary inquiry and "we are still looking into their case."

A worker who did not want his name mentioned told The SOWETAN that his "bosses" accused him of being a trade unionist, being involved in an illegal strike and terminated his services. He was paid his wages, but did not get his severance pay and other benefits.

Two other workers who management had claimed did not approach them after the court case, declared that they did apply for their jobs, but were not welcomed. They were also not going to be paid for the period they have been awaiting trial.

Mr Forbes said that much will depend on the outcome of the "appeal hearing". He could not guarantee that they will be re-employed.

But Bamcwu's Mokhini said if they were not reinstated they will consider taking legal action against the company.

SOUTH AFRICA

EKANGALA TOWNSHIP TO JOIN KWANDEBELE HOMELAND

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Feb 85 p 7

[Text]

THE whole of Ekangala township in the Eastern Transvaal will be incorporated into the tiny KwaNdebele homeland, the SABC reported yesterday.

This announcement was made by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen on Monday. He added that the incorporation of Ekangala which was mooted last year will take place soon.

Ekangala, which is near Bronkhortspruit, was erected by the then East Rand Administration Board (Erab) now known as the East Rand Development Board (Eradebo) to house thousands of families who had no accommodation in the East Rand township.

Initially, the township was divided into two parts

when erected: one part for Ndebele speaking families and the other for non-Ndebeles. At the time, Mr F E Marx, the chief director of Eradebo, said only the part where Ndebele speaking families were staying would be incorporated in KwaNdebele. But Dr Viljoen has confirmed that the whole of Ekangala will be incorporated.

A spokesman for Dr Viljoen's office yesterday confirmed that the township will be incorporated in the near future, but would not give further details.

Mr Nkosana Maseko, the secretary of the Ekangala Civic Association (ECA) said he was shocked by Dr Viljoen's announcement because when they were given houses in the township they were assured that their urban rights will not be affected.

CSO: 3400/625

SOUTH AFRICA

MINE WORKERS DOWN TOOLS AT RIETSPRUIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Joshua Raboroka]

[Text]

MORE than 250 mineworkers at Rietspruit Opencast coal mine near Bethal yesterday downed tools following a row with management over a memorial service for a colleague who was fatally injured on the mine last year.

A spokesman for Rand Mines, owners of the mine, said that the stoppage took place despite "strenuous efforts" by management to come to an agreement with the shop stewards on a mutually suitable time for the holding of a service.

Mr Eric Gumbi, a

member of the National Union of Mineworkers, was killed on the mine last year. The union was arranging to have a memorial service for him on the premises before his funeral at Witbank on Saturday.

The spokesman said that NUM rejected all offers made by the management and were not prepared to discuss the matter.

The spokesman added that Rietspruit employees were notified of the intended work

stoppage at a meeting by the union last night which was supposedly called at a report-back meeting on shop stewards training.

Four employees have been suspended on full pay pending an enquiry into the incident — in terms of the established

Rietspruit disciplinary code, according to the spokesman.

This is the second strike this week by members of the NUM following the massive industrial action by over 13 000 mineworkers at Kloof gold mine near Westonaria.

CSO: 3400/625

SOUTH AFRICA

SHACKLETON AIRCRAFT WITHDRAWN FROM SERVICE

Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 pp 20-21

[Text] After 28 years patrolling the Cape sea route, South Africa's fleet of six Shackleton aircraft have been withdrawn from service, and have now literally become museum pieces.

Following is a Johannesburg radio commentary on the decision:

Because of the international arms embargo against the country, there will be no replacements for the Shackletons, which means that South Africa's surveillance and air-sea rescue capability will be severely curtailed.

South Africa's position has always been that the country ought to be able to acquire the maritime equipment it needs to defend the Cape sea route. While individual naval experts and other authorities abroad support this view, Western governments apparently have little appreciation of the fact that stability in the southern African region, access to its raw materials and protection of the lines of communication which South Africa commands, are of vital importance to the free world.

The West's withholding of maritime equipment to South Africa has been criticised by many strategists, among them Capt John Moore, editor of Jane's Fighting Ships. He maintains that peacetime surveillance of the Soviet navy is of prime importance, and aircraft surveillance is the most cost-effective way of doing it.

Over the past few years, there has been a significant increase in Soviet involvement in the Indian Ocean, which in 1980 was described by the former chief of operations of the American navy, Admiral Dunbar, as the most critical arena in the international power struggle.

Inhabitants of the once-peaceful Seychelles have become aware of increasing Soviet military and naval activity. Two batteries of Soviet rockets and a number of surface-to-air missiles have been installed on the main island of Mahe. In addition, there are a large number of North Korean military advisers on the island. This underlines the vulnerability of sub-Saharan Africa to the involvement of the world and the Indian Ocean.

With its surveillance and monitoring capability, South Africa has up to now played an important role in communications in the southern hemisphere. Because of the short-sightedness of Western governments, this is no longer the case, and its maritime activities will be restricted to the defence of its own coastline and harbours.

SOUTH AFRICA

COUNTRY MAY BE FORCED TO BUILD OWN JET FIGHTERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jan 85 p 6

[Text]

LONDON — South Africa might have to go it alone and build its own jet fighters, the Chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant-General Denis Earp, has told a leading aviation magazine.

In an interview published in *Flight International*, General Earp said South Africa was exploring the possibility of "going it alone".

"Somewhere along the line we will have to get a modern fighter ... What do we do when we run out of the ability to update our aircraft?"

The magazine interviewed General Earp as part as a feature on South African air power.

The strategic importance of a Western-aligned South Africa could not be overstated, the magazine said in an editorial. The cost to the Western world of its severed connections with South Africa had been "considerable". Today a strong presence in the region was as strategically vital as it ever was.

"Soviet influence has been creeping steadily down through the African continent in the past decade, as it has in the Middle East and the Indian sub-continent and, self-evidently, in the western

part of the Pacific basin.

"The sea link between Japan and Europe and between Australia and Europe, not to mention communication with Antarctica and the Falklands, depends on a stable Cape region."

Stability in the region depended on South Africa maintaining as much internal stability as the Western democracies enjoyed, together with freedom from external influences.

"Stability in the region also depends on South Africa being equipped to form an integral arm of the West's maritime protection forces."

While South Africa had shown its capacity to equip itself to defend its own territorial integrity, it was neither powerful nor wealthy enough to equip itself to "protect the West's interests off its shores".

Perpetuating the military ostracism of South Africa might be justifiable if this did South African blacks the slightest amount of good. "The contrary is the case ..."

The illustrated article on the South African Air Force said what it lacked in equipment it made up in training and tactics.

CSO: 3400/530

SOUTH AFRICA

SETTLERS SWELL SADF RANKS

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 30 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] The January 1985 National Service intake was the first to include immigrants who have become liable for compulsory military training.

It was also the largest-ever intake of troops, according to a senior spokesman of the SADF's Directorate National Service Provision, quoted in the official journal of the South African Army, Uniform.

The spokesman was not permitted to give intake numbers.

He said most of the immigrants would begin their service in July.

In terms of an amendment to the Defence Act enacted on April 10 last year, persons living in the country for five years or more and who are not older than 25 were eligible for military service.

The spokesman said about 4 percent of the new intake were graduates.

Most would eventually fill positions where their qualifications could be used by the Defence Force.

Rumours of a shorter term of national service, possibly prompted by Nkomati Accord and Lusaka agreement initiatives, were dismissed as untrue.

CSO: 3400/638

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BATTERY PLANT--The French company SAFT, specialized in the production of high technology batteries, is discussing the possibility of building a plant in the country with the South African government. The plant would cost 100 million rands and produce iron-nickel batteries. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 20]

CESSNA CRASH AT SWARTKOP--The Cessna 150H, registration no. ZS-EXU (serial no. 68254) belonging to the Defence Flying Club crashed on November 10 at Swartkop. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 20]

AVIATION EXHIBITION--The Aviation Africa 86 exhibition is scheduled to be held in Johannesburg from March 19 to the 22. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 20]

NEW SHOOTING RANGE--The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, says it is essential for South Africa to remain militarily prepared despite the existence of the Nkomati accord, the Lusaka agreement and the Pretoria manifesto. He was speaking December 1 at the opening of a new shooting range in Welkom in the Free State Province. The range is believed to be the biggest and most modern in the southern hemisphere. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 21]

NUCLEAR DUMPING OPPOSED--The anti-nuclear group Koeberg Alert is strongly opposing the use of Vaalputs in Namaqualand as an international dumping ground for nuclear waste. The group is reacting to a call to turn the nuclear waste site into an international venture that could earn South Africa millions of rand. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 21]

BISHOPS' REPORT--In their report December 6 on police actions in the Vaal townships the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference estimated that at least 150 people had been killed in the past three months when the police "used firearms without provocation...and frequently indiscriminately." The report included allegations of police brutality contained in affidavits and statements from residents of the Vaal townships. The report says that there has been widespread reports of "indiscriminate and excessive beatings." Police commented that it was regrettable that the report did not condemn or even mention the damage, running into millions of dollars, "intimidation and brutal murder of innocent people by callous and lawless rioters." [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 21]

SPECIAL FORCE--A Pretoria township is to establish its own police force; the township force will not be used to enforce apartheid legislation against residents but to protect them from criminals. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 53, Jan 85 p 21]

WORK ON NEW TOWNSHIP--Architects are still working on designs for the 900 houses to be built in phase one of Port Elizabeth's Kwadwesi Township, near Veeplaas. Building will start in July or August next year. Affordability has been singled out as the main criterion for these houses, with their walk-in price of R20,000 (not R50,000 as reported yesterday). Mr Rob White, acting manager of Urban Village Housing Utility Company, said work on full civil and electrical services would start on January 9 and should be completed in 31 weeks. [Text] [Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 11 Dec 84 p 1]

DWP STILL INTACT--Cape Town--The three-man official opposition Democratic Workers' Party (DWP) in the House of Representatives is still intact, according to one of its members. Speaking during the no confidence debate in the coloured chamber yesterday, Mr Yusuf Rhoda (MP for Bokkeveld) said he had noticed in Press reports since Sunday that he had changed parties. "But I want to make it clear that we are all in one party, the DWP," he said. The other DWP members are Mr Dennis de la Cruz (MP for Ottery and Leader of the Opposition) and Mr Anwer Essop (MP for Nuweveld). Speeches made by Mr De la Cruz and Mr Rhoda so far this week have been largely met by derision from the Labour Party, which has in no uncertain terms spelt out its opposition to apartheid. [Text] [Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 30 Jan 85 p 4]

STRIKE AVERTED AT OK BAZAARS--A strike by about 500 black workers at the Van der Walt Street branch of OK Bazaars in Pretoria was averted yesterday when management gave in to the workers' demands to dismiss three white workers who had replaced some of their retrenched colleagues. But the giant organisation's problems were far from over. About 200 workers at the company's Gezina and Andries Street branches in Pretoria went on strike yesterday in protest against "unfair" retrenchment, and the increase of food prices at the canteen. The SOWETAN also established that about 250 workers at the company's branch in Randfontein had been boycotting food at their canteen for the past 10 or 12 weeks because of the price increase of food at the canteen. About 500 workers at the Van der Walt Street branch went on strike for about seven hours on Friday demanding the immediate dismissal of five white workers who had replaced 15 of their retrenched colleagues. After the meeting with management yesterday, Mr Joseph Mokoena, the Ccawusa's local branch secretary announced that "the company has agreed to dismiss the three white employees today." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Feb 85 p 3]

LEASEHOLD RIGHTS--The 20,000 residents in Wattville, Benoni, were yesterday granted the 99-year leasehold rights by the Government. The announcement that the black township would remain a black residential area was made at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday after a meeting between the village council and senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and

Development, who were led by Deputy Minister Sam de Beer. The councillors were led by their mayor Mr Noel Mlokoti. Another major announcement made at the Press conference by Mr de Beer was that the Government was investigating possibilities of making blacks permanent residents in their respective places of abode. The investigation, he added, could result in blacks acquiring freehold rights. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Feb 85 p 2]

PAC IN NIGERIA--The Nigerian government last weekend met with a Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) delegation, led by its chairman Mr Nyati John Pokela. The four-man delegation briefed the Major-General Muhammed Buhari, head of State and Federal Military Government of Nigeria, on the current situation in South Africa, destabilisation of independent states in southern Africa and problems encountered by the liberation movements. The PAC delegation also held talks with Nigeria's Southern African Relief Fund and the director-general and other officials of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs in separate meetings. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Feb 85 p 2]

BUTHELEZI CRITICIZED--Harare--KwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has been slammed by a leading Zimbabwe newspaper as a "sell-out" and a stooge, for his stand in opposing sanctions against South Africa and supporting the Reagan Administration policy of constructive engagement. The SUNDAY MAIL said in an editorial that the Chief was a "slave propping up and advocating his continued slavery." Accusing Chief Buthelezi of behaving in the "true style of accomplished stooges," the paper commented that it was "quite clear, from his strangely sycophantic language, that Buthelezi is afraid of liberation." It added: "He is enjoying his slave status in the land of his birth. He loves the crumbs falling from his master's table, and the dubious status of a big Gatsha frog in the small KwaZulu pond." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Feb 85 p 7]

STRIKE AT PILKINGTON--More than 540 employees of Pilkington Tiles in Meyerton yesterday went on strike over several issues, including wages and demanding an urgent meeting with the company's chairman who is visiting South Africa from overseas. The workers said that they were promised two pay increases--one in June and one in December last year--and management has failed to fulfill its promises. They have also been working shorter hours and this has affected their pay packets. They asserted that following the two day stay away from work their bosses have forced them to work shorter hours because they wanted to retrench them. The company has refused them permission to meet Mr A. N. Smit who is the company's chairman from Great Britain. The workers' grievances are: Management's delaying tactics to recognise the Building and Construction Workers' Union; threatening to dismiss workers who belong to the trade unions; no channel of communication and low wages. The company's manager, Mr D. B. Curran, said they were prepared to increase the workers' pay, but in the light of the economic situation they could not meet the workers' demands in full. Referring to the union rights, he said they were holding talks with the union on the possibility of recognition. He also said that there was misunderstanding on meeting and talking to Mr Smit. He hoped to resolve the matter soon. Meanwhile more than 500

medical students who had refused to return to Durban's King Edward VIII hospital for training, went back yesterday, according to the hospital's superintendent, Dr Justin Morfopolous. He said the situation has returned to normal at the hospital and all workers who had been sacked following the strike, had been reinstated. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Feb 85 p 3]

EIGHT HUNDRED CHANGE RACES--PARLIAMENT--Nearly 800 South Africans became, officially, members of a different race group last year, according to figures given to Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point). They included 518 coloureds who were officially reclassified as white, 14 whites who became coloured, seven Chinese who became white and two whites who became Chinese. There were also three Malays who became white, one white who became an Indian, 50 Indians who became coloured, 54 coloureds who became Indian, 17 Indians who became Malay, four coloureds who became Chinese and a Malay who became Chinese. There were 89 blacks who became coloured, five coloureds who became black. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Feb 85 p 3].

CSO: 3400/619

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

PAMPHLETS URGE DEFIANCE--Mbabane.--Police found a "large number" of hand-written pamphlets scattered around the troubled Kwaluseni campus at the Swaziland University, near Manzini, in the early hours of Tuesday morning, a reliable police source said yesterday. The pamphlets, calling on boycotting students and staff to defy the government's order to return to classes or to leave the campus, repeated previous demands for the readmission to the university of 21 students refused readmission when the university reopened last Monday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Feb 85 p 13]

CSO: 3400/664

ZAIRE

EUROPEAN FUNDING FOR COPPER MINING, ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURT ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
31 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by W An: "More Investment Projects with Financial Aid from International Institutions"]

[Text] In the future, copper mining will continue to be the mainstay of the economy in the central African state of Zaire. It is responsible for more than 70 percent of the country's total foreign currency proceeds. It is conducted in a concession region of 18,800 square kilometers in the province of Shaba (formerly Katanga) in the south of the country by the state enterprise La Generale des Carrieres et des Mines [General Quarries and Mines] (Gecamines), Lubumbashi/Kinshasa. The copper belt, some 300 kilometers long and 50 kilometers wide, runs in a northwest-southeast direction and is crossed by a railroad line. The three copper mining centers, West (Kolwezi), Central (Likasi) and East (Lubumbashi), each of which include copper mines as well as treatment and processing plants, had already been established in the Belgian colonial period by the old Union Miniere de Haut-Katanga [Mining Union of Upper Katanga].

There is, moreover, a second less important enterprise active in Zairian copper mining, the Societe de Developpement Industriel et Minier du Zaire [Mining and Industrial Development Company of Zaire] (Sodimiza), Lubumbashi, in which the Japanese Nippon Mining Company is also involved. Since 1972, Sodimiza has been exploiting the Musoshi deposit in the south of Shaba, near the border with Zambia. Another deposit in the province of Shaba is supposedly being tapped by the Societe Miniere de Tenke-Fungurume [Mining Company of Tenke-Fungurume] (SMTF), Kinshasa. The French state Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres [Office of Mining and Geological Research] (BRGM), Paris, has been brought into the preparations for this long-planned project.

In Zaire, the second most important African copper supplier after Zambia, more than 502,300 tons of copper were produced in 1983, almost the same amount as in the previous year (502,400 tons). The export of copper stood at 479,760 tons in 1983, for a value of 730 million dollars. In 1982, it was 508,200 tons for 716 million dollars. Since the end of July 1984, Gecamines itself has been responsible for marketing its copper, since the

Societe Zairoise de Commercialisation des Minerais [Zairian Company for the Commercialization of Minerals] (Sozacom), in whose hands the sales previously were, was liquidated. Of the 1983 copper production (502,300 tons), 466,500 tons are due to Gecamines, the rest to Sodimiza. Gecamines is also an important cobalt and zinc supplier. Cobalt production totalled 5,356 tons in 1983, as opposed to 6,031 tons in the previous year. Zinc production stood at 62,800 tons in 1983, in comparison to 64,425 tons in 1982 and 57,633 tons in 1981.

Gecamines, whose workforce includes around 34,400 people, is expected to decide on investments for renovating and modernizing their plants totaling 125 million dollars in the coming five-year plan (1985 to 1990), in order to continue to have an annual capacity of around 470,000 tons of copper in the future. In this period, it is also expected that an electrolytic copper refinery will be put into operation, whose annual capacity will amount to 100,000 tons of copper. The investment needed for this project is given as 60 million dollars.

Among the contracts that have recently been awarded by Gecamines is one to the GHH [Gutenhoffnungshuette--name of a steel works] Sterkrade, Oberhausen, which is part of the MAN Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuernberg AG [Machine Factory Augsburg-Nuremberg Co], Augsburg. In the middle of November 1983, they delivered four large dump trucks, each capable of transporting just under 40 tons of copper ore and equipped with powerful motors (600 horsepower each). The loaded weight of one of these huge vehicles comes to 75 tons. The Linde Co, Wiesbaden delivered and installed a second compression unit for Gecamines' oxygen works in Lubumbashi.

In fall 1983, the British Sim-Chem UK, a firm of the Simon Engineering Group, entered into a contract worth about three million pounds sterling for setting up a ready-to-go sulphuric-acid plant with a daily capacity of 200 tons, which is to be installed in place of an antiquated unit in the Shituru mining complex near Likasi. They plan to put it into operation in 1985. Financing for this project was made possible with funds from the EC.

In July 1982, the EC granted Zaire a special loan of 40 million currency units (1 currency unit = roughly 2.24 German marks) from the European Development Fund to support Gecamines. This loan is supposed to be spent on maintaining production and financing new investments. Along with the aforementioned sulphuric-acid plant in Shituru, construction of a system for utilizing smoke emissions at the Lubumbashi works and procurement of a new ore-crusher for the underground copper mine in Kambove near Likasi are planned. Furthermore, urgently needed replacement parts are to be bought and the plant railroad network is to be rehabilitated. In summer 1984, Gecamines arranged an international preliminary call for bids for the planning, delivery, installation and implementation of a new telecommunications network.

The French State Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation] (CCCE), Paris, promised Gecamines a credit of 100 million French francs in summer 1982. In March 1983, the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group added a credit of 7 million dollars to finance consulting work for Gecamines. This concerns above all the reorganization and improvement of the management sector, as well as the formulation of a long-term renovation and expansion program. The consulting work is expected to be concluded by the end of 1985. So far, consulting contracts have been awarded to the firms Roch Ltd (Canada), Price Waterhouse (Canada) and Price Waterhouse (Africa).

The Belgian Tractionel Co, Brussels, in conjunction with the state Societe Nationale d'Electricite [National Electricity Company] (SNELL), Kinshasa, has been entrusted with preparing studies that deal with insuring Gecamines' supply of electric power. This comes primarily from four hydroelectric power plants in the province of Shaba (Koni, Nseke, Nzilo and Mwandingusha). All four power plants are supposed to be rehabilitated. In spring 1983, a high-tension powerline (2 parallel direct-current lines of 350 kilovolts each) roughly 1,700 kilometers long, leading from the Inga II dam on the lower reaches of the Zaire River was put into operation.

The Zairian copper mining industry is hampered by the great distances to the coast, which lead to increased transport costs. An additional burden was caused by the interruption of the Benguela Railway through Angola to the nearest shipping port, Lobito (2,109 kilometers away). Nor can the railway line to the port of Beira be used, because of a rebel movement in Mozambique. Along with the inconvenient national route (2,655 kilometers) to the harbor of Matadi at the mouth of the Zaire, the products of the Zairian copper mining industry are in part shipped via Dar es Salaam in Tanzania (2,414 kilometers) and, above all, via harbors in the Republic of South Africa (Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth) that are about 3,500 kilometers distant. With the aid of the World Bank, which agreed to a 26 million dollar loan in spring 1984, a stretch (128 kilometers) of the national route between Ilebo and Kananga is being renovated, in particular by the state Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer du Zaire [National Railroad Company of Zaire] (SNCZ), thus facilitating the transport of copper.

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CSO: 3420/28

ZAIRE

CHINESE AGREEMENT FOR JOINT TRADE, ECONOMIC COMMISSION

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 17 Dec 84 pp 1, 14

[Text] Citizen Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga, secretary of state for international cooperation, and Mr Zheng Tuobin, China's deputy minister for foreign economic and trade relations, met on Saturday in the Green Room of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation to sign an agreement establishing the Zaire-Chinese Joint Commission.

In his remarks, citizen Lengema voiced his pleasure, in the name of the Executive Council, at signing the agreement establishing the joint Zaire-Chinese commission, before underscoring the point that, in order to solve its problems, Zaire must, before all else, rely on its own strength. But, in this century of inter-dependence, he went on, help from foreign partners cannot but be appreciated, and among those partners, Zaire reposes deep confidence in the helpful attitude and know-how of the People's Republic of China.

The secretary of state for international cooperation also cited the fact that more than 12 years have gone by since Zaire and China decided to normalize their relations.

Since then, he said, we have signed a good many agreements, in the most disparate fields, and, in the process, have woven a juridical fabric to enfold bilateral cooperation, in conformity with the five principles that govern relations between peoples.

Speaking of the many things China has done in Zaire since restoration of normal relations between the two countries, citizen Lengema cited the People's Palace in Kinshasa and the Lotokila sugar refinery in Upper Zaire, both of which constantly strengthen the ties between Zaire and China.

China's Zheng Tuobin first thanked the president and founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR), Marshal Mobutu, for his kind invitation to the Chinese government to attend the ceremonies surrounding his investiture as president for another term.

Zaire is a country very rich in natural resources, said Zheng, adding: "We are very pleased to find that the people of Zaire, under President Mobutu's leadership, have developed these rich natural resources, thereby quickening their economic and social development and at the same time very considerably enhancing the material and cultural living standards of the people."

The Chinese deputy minister had warm praise for Zaire's success in developing both its economy and its national culture.

Following the signing ceremonies, the experts for both countries chaired the first meeting of the Zaire-Chinese Joint Commission, which will conclude the agenda of its first meeting on next Monday.

6182

CS0: 3419/262

ZAIRE

AGREEMENT REINFORCING CHINESE COOPERATION SIGNED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 18 Dec 84 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: Zaire-China: "Reinforcing Cooperation"]

[Text] Zaire and the People's Republic of China have just signed the agreement establishing the joint Zairo-Chinese commission. The ceremony, which took place on Saturday at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, marked a milestone in relations between the two countries.

Frequently cited by the president-founder of the MPR, Zairo-Chinese cooperation has, since normalization of relations between Zaire and China some 12 years ago, undergone harmonious development, working so well that the advances that are the fruits of that cooperation are numerous and perfectly illustrate the firm determination of both countries to work for the establishment of a new economic order in the world, one that will be fair and equitable. In a number of areas, the People's Republic of China is making major contributions to Zaire's development. They take the form, first of all, of medical cooperation which, in many respects, has yielded encouraging results. In Kinshasa, Mbandaka, or Gemena, Chinese doctors treat their patients with an openness and discretion one cannot find among European co-operants.

Chinese military experts train some elements of the Zairian armed forces, and live under the same conditions as their Zairian brethren.

The construction of the People's Palace in Kinshasa, a splendid building that rises majestically over the capital itself, and the recent opening of the Lotokila sugar refinery in Upper Zaire, are links in a long chain of cooperation first begun at the time of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's first trip to the People's Republic of China.

With regard to the foregoing, one can say that the nature of the relations that bind Zaire and China are a fine example of South-South cooperation, a more "human" kind of cooperation.

And so it is that the institution of a joint commission will enable the two countries to move forward, within an appropriate juridical structure, to a regular exchange of views on cooperation, and better orient their future projects. Zaire and China can thereby strengthen their ties with a view to meeting the expectations of both peoples, Zairians and Chinese, who are, when it comes right down to it, the true beneficiaries of this fruitful and vigorous cooperation.

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CS0: 3419/262

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

NORTH KOREAN PRESS PRAISE--The vigorous recovery of the Zairian economy can be seen from here to Southeast Asia. North Korean weekly LES NOUVELLES DE PYONGYANG reports in its Saturday November 24 issue that after years of isolation Zaire is now beginning an upward economic trend and is striving to increase its industrial and agricultural output. LES NOUVELLES DE PYONGYANG further states that this initial recovery is especially characterized by the construction of new factories for processing foodstuffs in several regions of the country, development of new mining deposits and the modernization of existing mining equipment. This has given rise in the yield of copper, diamonds, cobalt, manganese and uranium. The Zaire Executive Council has invested a great deal of money to completing a recovery plan developed to increase cereal-grain production. This was the thrust behind the shift in agriculture, now considered a top priority but formerly dominated by tropical crops (coffee, coconuts, and bananas) emphasis is on cereal grains. In just the past few years, says the report, Zaire's Executive Council has planted thousands of hectares of rice-fields around Kinshasa and around other major cities in the country. The North Korean capital's weekly concludes with the observation that it was with unswerving confidence in their future that the people of Zaire celebrated their national day on 24 November, marking the 19th anniversary of the new regime in Zaire. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 22-23 Dec 84 p 8] 6182

CSO: 3419/262

ZIMBABWE

LAND REFORM PROJECT IN MIDLANDS TO COST \$850,000

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 1 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] The land reform project proposed for the Wedza (Ture) Ward in the Zvishavane District will cost more than \$850,000, according to the recently released Midlands provincial development plan.

The project which is aimed at improving both agricultural production and grazing has been given top priority in both the Zvishavane district development plan and the Midlands provincial development plan.

It will involve demarcating grazing and arable land, centralisation of settlements and provision of basic facilities.

Twenty km of fencing will be required for the grazing area. Five dams, each with a capacity of over 10,000 cubic metres, will be built while nine boreholes, five of which will have water engines, will be sunk.

About 55 km of road requiring two causeways, nine culverts and five inverts will be opened.

Other projects will be nine pre-schools, a clinic, a community centre and a co-operative depot.

Agritex, the District Development Fund, the Ministries of Health, Education, and Community Development and Women's Affairs and the district council will all be involved in the project. It is, however, recommended that there should be around 70 percent local involvement in the project.

If successful, the project, which is being launched as a pilot scheme, will be adopted throughout the district.

Other projects proposed for the district include the Mototi irrigation scheme, the Mabasa Dam, the Mapanzure piped water scheme, the Danga Dam and the Murowa rural service centre.

The plan also envisages 60 boreholes to be drilled throughout the district at a cost of about \$100,000.

CSO: 3400/629

ZIMBABWE

GOOD CONDITIONS IN MOZAMBIKAN REFUGEE CAMP

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Mozambicans arriving in Zimbabwe are fleeing the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance bandits as well as the famine conditions which drove thousands of their countrymen into Zimbabwe aid camps last year.

Last month some 132 Mozambicans crossed the eastern border to join others already settled at Tongogara camp. One of them told THE SUNDAY MAIL last week he had not run away from hunger--there were lush green maize fields where he had come from--while representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said they were convinced the continued influx was also a result of instability in Mozambique.

"It is not only the fact of drought that has driven them here but instability at home," said UNHCR programme officer Mr Eltayeb Abduladid Eltayeb.

Mr Eltayeb said UNHCR has set aside about \$1.4 million to take care of refugees this year in the four Government emergency aid camps, Tongogara, Nyangombe, Mazowe River and Nyamatikiti which by the end of last September already held about 15,000 Mozambicans.

The organisation allocated more than \$1 million from its emergency funds to Zimbabwe last year.

Other reports last week said Tete province was one of the most severely drought affected areas of Mozambique and in Changara district, where drought had claimed 2,500 lives, international aid and monthly food distribution had now put an end to the daily deaths.

THE SUNDAY MAIL visited Nyangombe camp near Nyanga last week, accompanied by Mr Eltayeb.

Nyangombe houses some 1,330 Mozambicans on 30 ha of fertile land.

Two medical assistants and six nurses check the health of the Mozambicans daily. Most common ailments are diarrhoea and malaria.

About 110 patients pass through the clinic doors each day; malnutrition is no longer as serious a problem as when the Mozambicans started arriving in Zimbabwe late in 1983 and no new cases are being reported.

The birth rate, however, is growing. While fewer than five births were being recorded a month last year, in January alone this year 10 births were recorded.

Save the Children Fund (USA) has been running the school programme at the camp. Pre-school, adult literacy and skills-training have been launched.

Because of the nature of the assistance sought from UNHCR by the Government, Mr Eltayeb explained, the refugees body had not made any provision for education, being under the impression that it was an emergency programme lasting only between April and December 1984.

"But practically, these people are still here and a provision has now been made for education," he said.

The camp administrator, Cde Fidelis Masango, said the Mozambicans there are divided "fifty-fifty" between those who want to return home and those who want to stay.

Cde Masango said that now that the people are well-settled and comfortable, they are becoming lazy and complacent.

"They are reluctant to take part in their activities, like the adult literacy and skills-training programmes," he said.

The camp, which was opened on June 24 last year, is a typical example of a well-organised settlement, complete with police and radio communication link between it and Nyanga. There are showers, too.

An administration block is surrounded by blooming flowers. "This is the first time I have seen flowers in a refugee camp," said Mr Eltayeb.

CSO: 3400/629

ZIMBABWE

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT IN MATABELELAND SOUTH AREAS

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 3 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The haphazard pattern of development will soon be a thing of the past in Matabeleland South province.

A document which identified the existing infrastructure in the province was completed last July. And now the Provincial Development Committee is busy preparing a provincial plan which they hope to complete in time for consideration in the 1985-86 fiscal year allocations.

Cde Phillip Bhebhe, the Provincial Administrator who heads the provincial planning committee, said the introduction of district and provincial plans had been necessitated by the need for co-ordination in development between the various Government departments involved in the process.

"Because of lack of co-ordination there were situations where a school could be built where there was no water supply or even where there was no road linking it with other places," said Cde Bhebhe.

In compliance with the Prime Minister's call that development be implemented from the grassroots, the provincial planning committee was holding meetings with ward, village and district development committees.

Some of the problems encountered in preparing the plans were that wards had not formed development committees.

There was also no vote for the preparation of the plans. Cde Bhebhe said each of the six district and 13 rural councils in the province needed two maps to work with in drafting their contribution to the plan.

The provincial committee had to depend on donations from various organisations and the councils for finance. This included transport costs to meeting venues.

Some newly-elected councillors were not yet experienced and were therefore not sure of what was expected of them in contributing towards the plan.

Cde Bhebhe said the security situation in the province had not done much to hinder progress in the preparation of the plan. This was because meetings were held at administrative offices which were not affected.

There were, however, a few instances where a number of councillors had failed to attend meetings and explanations given were that it was because of the security situation in their areas.

"We want the document to be ready for the 1985/86 financial year. We hope that if we present the document to the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development they will consider our requests."

CSO: 3400/629

ZIMBABWE

COMMUNAL FARMERS ADOPTING MODERN TECHNIQUES

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 3 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The vice-president of the National Farmers Association of Zimbabwe Cde Albert Kumalo, has said his organisation is expecting a bumper crop for the current season.

Cde Kumalo said: "We are expecting a bumper crop, not because of the extra acreage but due to the fact that we have improved, to a large extent, our method of growing crops.

"What has happened is that whereas we used to get three bags of maize from one acre, we now can expect to get ten bags, which is more than a 100 per cent increase."

Cde Kumalo said due to the communal farmers being motivated to employ new techniques of growing crops, such big yields had been made possible.

Extra use had also been made of the expertise of Agritex staff. Use had also been made of a tillage team which had made it possible for farmers to plough as early as last November.

Cde Kumalo said this tillage team started ploughing as early as last winter, so that when the first rains started many communal farmers were able to sow their seeds in time.

Said Cde Kumalo: "One of the drawbacks in farming is that when you do not plough when the first rains fall you do not reap a good crop. But the advantage this year has been that the general distribution of rains in the whole country has been even."

Cde Kumalo said his association hoped that by the end of the rainy season communal farmers would reap a record crop which would amount to over 50 percent of the projected produce of commercial farmers.

"If you remember all these past years you shall see that the amount of crops grown by the communal farmer was negligible. So this is a step forward for the communal farmer," Cde Kumalo said.

Grazing for cattle on the whole was quite satisfactory in almost all areas except where there had been too many cattle. This situation would continue for many years because no method had been devised of increasing grazing land in those areas.

ZIMBABWE

MUZOREWA'S EFFORTS TO INCREASE UANC'S REPRESENTATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Feb 85 p 8

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text]

In 1980, the diminutive man in flamboyant robes swooped from the skies in a helicopter to proclaim to crowds his election message that he was "the winner".

Five years later, Bishop Abel Muzorewa (60) has emerged from the political backwaters to which he retreated following his massive defeat in the polls that brought Zimbabwe its first independence government. And he is back on the campaign trail.

The lack of cash to oil the campaign machine has toned down the cocky, self-assured manner of 1980. A sojourn in one of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's prison cells, and constant vilification in the Government-supporting media, as an enemy of the State and puppet of imperialism, have left their mark on the United Methodist Church clergyman.

The 1985 political rhetoric of the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Prime Minister is laced with grim foreboding.

"This is your last chance, Zimbabwe. This is your last chance" is the slogan he and his United African National Council (UANC) party are using to head their campaign.

The central issues in the coming polls will be, the bishop is convinced: the economy, the one-party state plan and human rights.

In a recent interview with the local Catholic *Moto* magazine, Bishop Muzorewa said Zimbabwe's main fight now is against poverty. He declared: "In fact, I'm quite convinced we are not going to make it. We will

end poorer than we have ever been before."

By accepting the "so-called scientific socialism" of the Zanu (PF) Government, the people of Zimbabwe would "drain themselves and erode themselves to poverty". The policy of socialism was failing everywhere else in the world, including Russia.

The solution proposed in the UANC's election manifesto is a "mixed economy" which is neither capitalism nor scientific socialism. The policy of a country like Sweden is one which Zimbabwe should strive to emulate, said the bishop.

The manifesto also pledges to encourage exports to stimulate inflows of foreign currency and create favourable conditions for investment through emphasis on private enterprise. This will in turn create more jobs and income, the party believes.

The one-party state, the bishop commented, is a factor which contributes to the high rate of coups and counter-coups in Africa. "I'm convinced a one-party state does not allow true democracy and freedom."

The letter and spirit of the constitutional Declaration of Rights will be observed and implemented, the UANC manifesto vows. It also says the party will create an atmosphere for the churches of all denominations to operate more freely — a matter close to the heart of devout churchgoers who have often seen services disrupted as people are herded towards ruling party politi-

cal rallies.

While the party has vowed to contest the elections "in full force" as a "minority party" it faces many difficulties in campaigning.

Already, angry clashes between Zanu (PF) supporters and the bishop's followers in the Matabeleland town of Gwanda have forced the cancellation of a UANC rally. The bishop, should he decide to try to tour the country and preach his political gospel, will no doubt encounter the same hostile, and even violent, "spontaneous" demonstrations that forced Zanu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo to curtail his campaigning.

While denying there have been any firm proposals for a "united front" of the UANC, Zanu and Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance, the bishop told *Moto* that the idea merited serious consideration "if it can bring us a new Zimbabwe".

The bishop said his party had picked up a lot of support and was aiming at winning all 80 black roll parliamentary seats. At present, the UANC occupies only three seats in the House of Assembly, and observers in Harare give the bishop's party little hope of toppling the Zanu (PF) juggernaut.

The interest lies in whether the UANC can increase its representation or whether it will be defeated completely, signalling the end of Bishop Muzorewa's political career.

CSO: 3400/622

ZIMBABWE

PRAISE FOR NEW ARMY IMAGE

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The Zimbabwe National Army public relations directorate was yesterday praised by the Minister of State (Defence), Cde Ernest Kadungure, for getting the army accepted by the people.

Speaking in Kariba at a ceremony to mark the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the directorate, Cde Kadungure said not long ago the sight of army vehicles sent people into hiding, "but a well run poster campaign has changed all that."

However, not all the credit could go to the poster campaign he said, adding that the troops themselves had proved that they were a "People's Army" by assisting the people in various rural schemes, and this had improved the image of the army tremendously.

According to the text of his speech released by the Zimbabwe Information Service (ZIS) the Minister said, "the army, however, still needs a continuous public relations exercise to prove to the public that the Government's and taxpayer's money was being well spent and not 'frittered' away on useless or too exotic equipment."

He pointed out that the masses looked to the army as its main protection against external and internal enemies but they must also feel that they are getting good value for what is being extended.

"I believe he (the director of the directorate) envisages the appointment of public relations representatives at brigade and district headquarters level, and also seeks to encourage unit historians as well," said Cde Kadungure.--Ziana.

CSO: 3400/629

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